

1-1-1974

## Ames Forester Vol. 61

Ames Forestry Club

Follow this and additional works at: <https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/amesforester>



Part of the [Forest Sciences Commons](#)

---

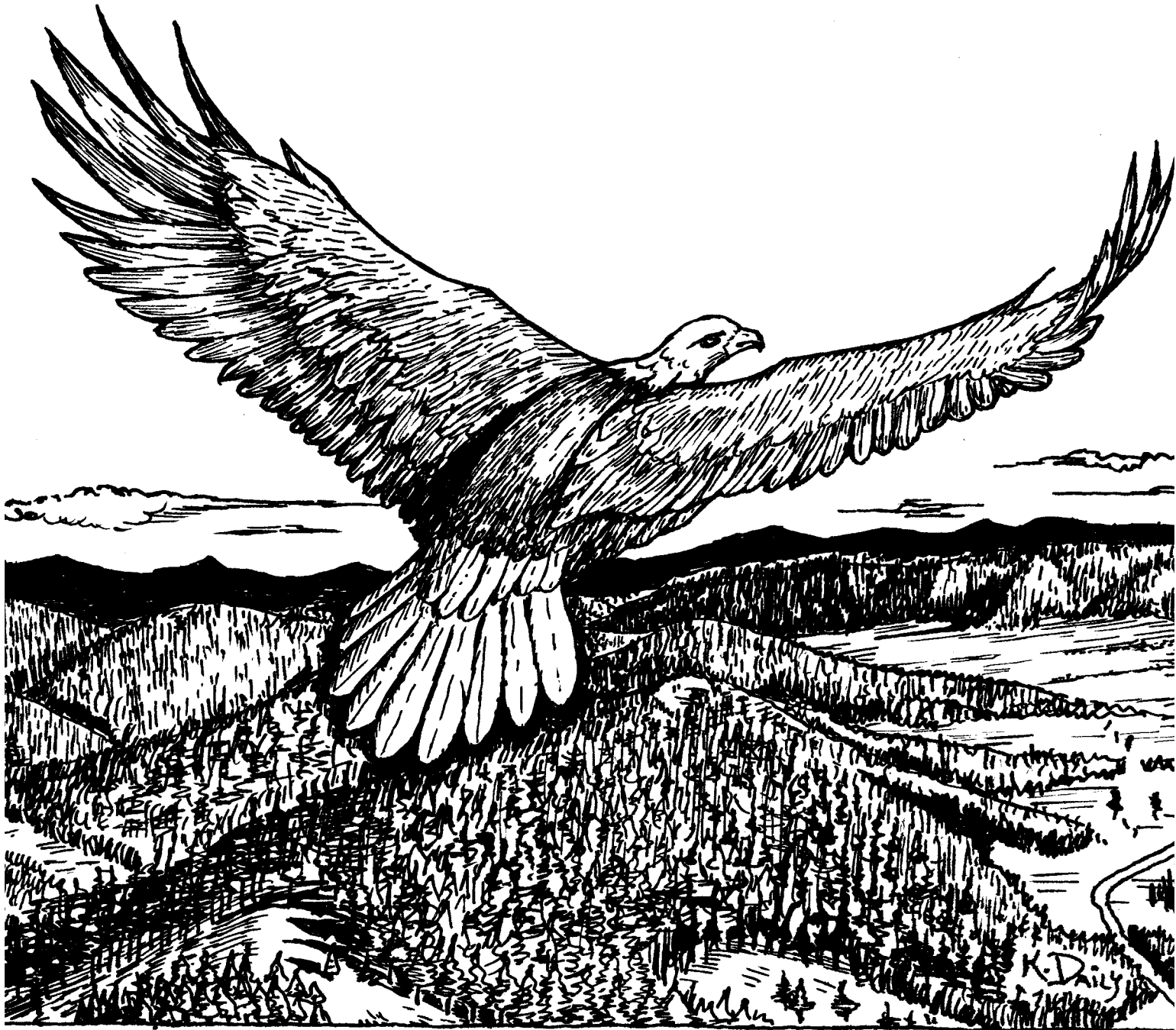
### Recommended Citation

Ames Forestry Club (1974) "Ames Forester Vol. 61," *Ames Forester*: Vol. 61 , Article 1.

Available at: <https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/amesforester/vol61/iss1/1>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ames Forester by an authorized editor of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact [digirep@iastate.edu](mailto:digirep@iastate.edu).

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AMES, IOWA 50011



# AMES FORESTER

## IOWA STATE 1974





*The*  
**AMES**  
**FORESTER**

1974  
VOLUME 61



PUBLISHED BY FORESTRY and OUTDOOR RECREATION CLUB

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

AMES, IOWA

## **Foreword**

The growth of forestry and outdoor recreation in Iowa should be of interest to both alumni and students. The paths from the Forestry Department lead in many directions. In our diversified profession, graduates find challenge, satisfaction, a continuation of the learning process, and hopefully a job. The 1974 staff is directing their efforts to the cause of forestry in Iowa, closer ties among students, faculty, and alumni, and the success of the individual forester.

## **Acknowledgements**

The staff is very grateful to everyone who made the publishing of the 1974 Ames Forester possible. In particular Mr. Robert Schwartz of the Iowa State University Press, whose help was invaluable, and Dr. Fred Hopkins, our advisor, who has provided fantastic support for the staff. We are indebted to the patrons and advertisers for their financial support. Lastly, we would like to thank the faculty, students, and other individuals who offered help in the preparation of this publication.

## **The Cover & Art Work**

The staff would like to express great appreciation to Kelly Daily for the time and effort he put in on the cover and other art work. Kelly is a freshman in applied art at ISU, working in advertising design.

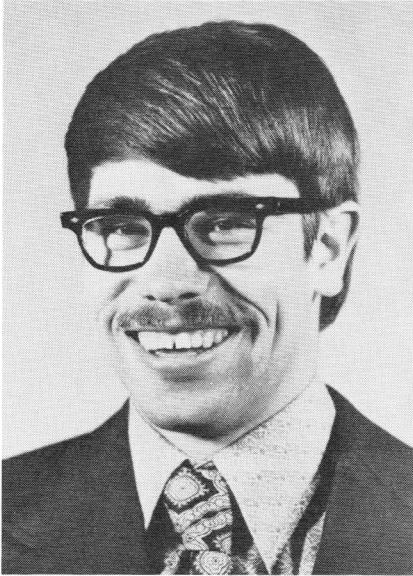
## **Photo Credits**

Jim Porterfield, Mark Ackleson, students, and faculty.

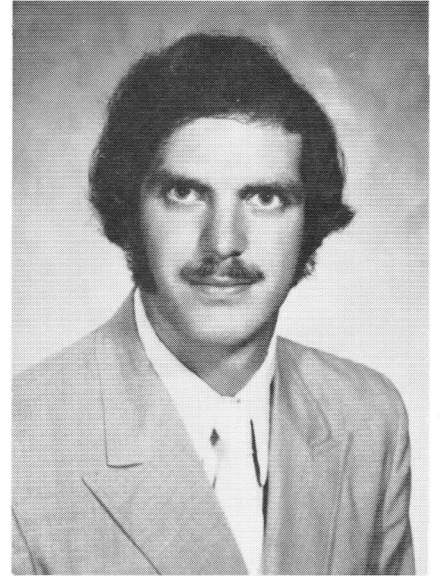
## Table of Contents

<i>Title Page</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Foreword and Acknowledgements</i> . . . . .	2
<i>Table of Contents</i> . . . . .	3
<i>Ames Forester Staff</i> . . . . .	4
<i>Patrons</i> . . . . .	5
<i>Reflections on the Passing of Jonathan     Livingston Seagull</i> . . . . .	7
<i>A Forester Views His Profession</i> . . . . .	12
<i>Seniors</i> . . . . .	15
<i>Summer Camp 1973</i> . . . . .	27
<i>Summer Jobs 1973</i> . . . . .	31
<i>Faculty and Staff</i> . . . . .	38
<i>Forec Club</i> . . . . .	41
<i>Fall Forester's Day 1973</i> . . . . .	46
<i>Midwest Conclave 1973</i> . . . . .	58
<i>Pictures of Year's Activities</i> . . . . .	60

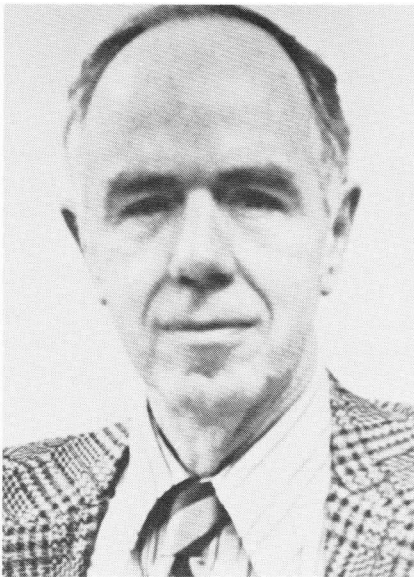
## The 1974 Ames Forester Staff



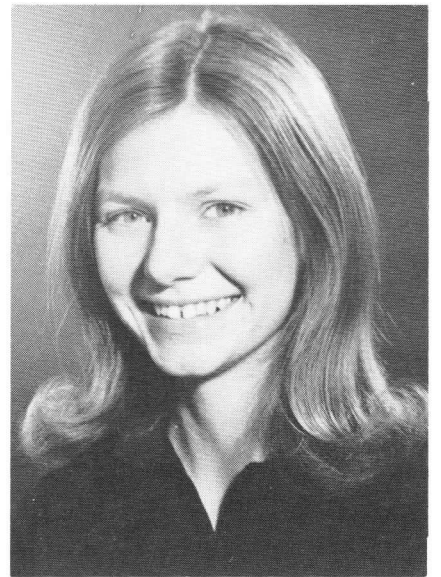
Photography—Jim Porterfield



Editor—Kurt W. Gottschalk



Advisor—Dr. Fred Hopkins



Business Manager—Linda Wrage

## Patrons of the 1974 Ames Forester

The generosity of the following people has contributed to the success of this publication

Abell, Margaret Stoughton  
Aegerter, John C.  
Allen, Edward E.  
Allison, B.L.  
Appenzeller, Robert S.  
Arlen, William A.  
Arnold, W.D.

Baker, Dean  
Bassett, Richard L.  
Battell, Fred C.  
Benda, Ken  
Blackmore, William  
Brandau, William H.  
Brownfield, Russell C.  
Brugere, Gene

Carter, Stanley W.  
Cesar, Charles  
Chipman, Russell L.  
Chisholm, Lyle W.  
Cline, James P.  
Colbert, Francis T.  
Cranston, Keith

De Vault, Frank  
Dodge, Albert F.  
Doolittle, Warren  
Duerr, William A.  
Dunn, Paul M.

Ehlers, Lawrence J.  
Ethington, Robert

Fight, Roger  
Froehlick, John L.

Gingerich, R. Earl  
Glesne, Nels G.  
Grau, Robert B.  
Grimes, Phil D.

Hartman, George B., Jr.

Heacox, E.L.  
Helscher, J.W.  
Hoover, Clyde C.  
Hopkins, Fredrick S.  
Horton, Lowell E.  
Hoskins, Robert N.  
Hubbard, John W.

Ineck, Charles H.  
  
Johnson, Howard C.  
Johnson, Robert C.  
Jones, Robert E.  
Jones, Robert L.

Kansky, George W.  
Keller, Darrel  
Klemp, Duane L.  
Krizan, Timothy  
Kuester, Allan

Lang, Jervis  
Lassen, Laurence E.  
Lauterbach, P.G.  
Lewison, Wayne C.  
Libby, Kenneth E.  
Linder, Ward O.  
Lowe, Howard E.  
Lundberg, R.O.  
Lynch, John R.

Maniviller, Floyd  
McLintock, Thomas F.  
Miller, Norman R.  
Montgomery, Joel  
Morris, Dorsey J.

Nelson, David K.  
Nelson, De Witt

Obye, Kenneth D.

Perkey, Arlyn W.

Pizzano, Vincent  
Ploen, Delbert L.  
Porter, George I.  
Prichard, Ronald  
Prout, Clarence

Rice, William  
Riessen, Gary A.  
Rozeboom, William B.  
Runkel, Sylvan T.

Schallau, Con H.  
Schipull, Walter L.  
Schlick, William T.  
Schmidt, Howard N.  
Schuler, James L.  
Schultheiss, Mark E.  
Schumacher, Charles M.  
Simpson, Harold  
Smoke, Joe E.  
Spies, Mel  
Steavenson, Hugh  
Steensen, Donald H.  
Stewart, Robert E.

Thomas, Leonard H.  
Thomson, Donald E.  
Thomson, George W.  
Tomascheski, J.  
Tyrrel, Robert R.

Wallace, Arthur L.  
Warner, William R.  
Warren, Charles H.  
Warrick, Carl D.  
Wight, Bruce C.  
Wilhelm, George F.  
Williams, Henry S.  
Wilson, John R.  
Witmer, C.R.  
Worster, John R.

Young, David

## BIOGRAPHY—Jay H. Cravens



Mr. Cravens was born in Bloomfield, Indiana and educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A World War II veteran, Mr. Cravens graduated from Coe College (Iowa) with a B.A. in Chemistry and Zoology in 1946. During the following two years, he earned both B.S. and M.S. in Forestry at Colorado State University.

He was first appointed to the Forest Service on July 1, 1948. Since then, he has progressed through Forest Service ranks on the National Forests and Regional Office of Arizona and New Mexico and various assignments in Washington, D.C., Vietnam, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Outstanding in Mr. Cravens' Forest Service career has been a year and a half assignment in Vietnam in 1967-68 as Chief of the Agency for International Development's Forestry Program Mission there. He was largely responsible for gaining recognition of the potential value of the forests of Vietnam. He worked out the administrative procedures of the Vietnamese forestry program to stimulate and facilitate the growth of their timber-using industries. His efforts earned him special recognition and a high award from the Government of South Vietnam.

Mr. Cravens served in the Washington Office of the Forest Service, first as Branch Chief in Watershed Management in charge of Multiple Use Impact

Surveys from March 1964 to February 1966; and as Division Director in charge of the Division of Flood Prevention and River Basin Programs, State and Private Forestry, from February 1966 to February 1967. It was from this assignment that he went to Vietnam.

His latest assignment in Washington was as Assistant to the Deputy Chief in charge of the National Forest System where he was responsible for multiple use planning and resource coordination.

He was assigned to Milwaukee in May of 1969 to serve as Deputy Regional Forester for the 20-State Eastern Region. Then, on August 1, 1970, Mr. Cravens became Regional Forester of the Eastern Region.

Under Mr. Cravens' leadership, the Region has embarked on a number of special programs to help assure wise use and protection of the resources of this 20-State Region. The Region has, for example, given emphasis to multi-disciplinary planning, identifying and coordinating State, local, and private efforts with those of the Forest Service in a spirit of partnership and cooperation. One specific project of special interest is the study of the use of treated municipal waste to stripmined areas to aid in reclaiming such lands and at the same time assist in solving the problem in municipal waste disposal.

Mr. Cravens holds membership in:

- Society of American Foresters
- Society for Range Management
- Izaak Walton League of America
- Appalachian Mountain Club
- American Forestry Association
- Soil Conservation Society of America
- National Wildlife Federation

He holds appointments on the following committees:

President's Quetico-Superior Committee. He was named to this Committee in November 1971.

Governor's Committee to review land management policies on State-owned lands. Appointed by Governor Patrick Lucey, State of Wisconsin, December 1971.

The following recent Magazine articles were published under Mr. Cravens' authorship:

Feeling Our Way to a Good Environment, October 1971, AMERICAN EDUCATION Magazine

The Effects of War Damage on the Forest Resources of South Vietnam, November 1971, JOURNAL OF FORESTRY Magazine

New Hampshire's Great Gulf . . . A Wilderness Area in Trouble, September 1971, AMERICAN FORESTS Magazine

The Eastern Region of the Forest Service won the 1971 Wisconsin Equal Employment Opportunity Association Award.

Mr. Cravens is married and has two daughters—Melissa, married and living in Flagstaff, Arizona, and Cindy, attending the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

# Reflections on the Passing of Jonathan Livingston Seagull

by JAY H. CRAVENS

I am calling this "Reflections on the Passing of Jonathan Livingston Seagull" not because that magnificent bird is dead but because he passed this way recently.

And the passage was significant.

Jonathan, you see, discovered that there was more to being a seagull than pursuing fishing boats for scraps of food by day and huddling miserably in the dampness of the dark shore by night. Indeed, Jonathan discovered that he was the expression of life itself, possessing in his own form an infinite capacity for growth and understanding and love.

And symbolically, he began to fly higher and faster than seagulls had ever flown before.

Jonathan was free.

Unafraid to learn, even about himself, Jonathan Livingston Seagull soared, at last, out of the world of seagull things and into the world of seagulls.

... out of the world of seagull things ...

Men are mired in things.

Machine things.

System things.

People are lost in the shadows of their possessions and the dreams of what they hope to possess. Each day we find ourselves in pursuit of increasingly larger fishing boats and each night huddled uncertainly in a more complete darkness.

And yet, there appears to us no irony in our excited crusade for a quality environment.

We legislate clean air and water, engineer the shape and character of our landscape with a few trees and shrubs, brightly painted panels or a new arrangement of concrete blocks and stainless steel. But what then?

What happens if all the beauty that law and science can inspire still adds up to a fishing boat—to a society of blind consumers?

Where in this crusade do we come to grips with the underlying issue of the human environment—the pursuit and understanding of human nature itself?

Needless to say, even as an agency for environmental management, the Forest Service has no definitive answer for this situation; for we, too, are largely men of things, responding to our world in tangible measures and measurements.

Still, many of the things we've begun to do have promise.

During the last three years, we've modified our approach to land use planning in an effort to resolve some of the controversy and imbalance associated with the management of National Forest System lands in the past. In three steps, the new approach is designed to:

- + eliminate administrative boundaries which have formerly interrupted the continuity of planning efforts.
- + assess all of the resource values as an integrated part of the planning process through the creation of interdisciplinary planning teams.
- + broaden professional understanding and responsiveness to resource planning needs by encouraging wide public involvement (including such environmental groups as the Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League, Appalachian Club, etc.) in the planning and decision making process.

The combined effects of this planning process reinforce the concept of land as a living, interdependent system, requiring the consideration of each part and its relationship to other parts before reaching a judgment about the whole. Moreover, it reaffirms a basic planning principle frequently forgotten in the course of large agency operations; effective planning requires effective participation not only from the planners but from those whose lives will ultimately be affected by the plans.

One of the first planning units considered under this approach was the 15,000-acre Meadow Creek tract on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia. There, following an intensive resource inventory, coordination with appropriate state agencies, and a solicitation of public sentiment through public meetings and written correspondence, the planners developed a management program which would emphasize the wildlife and aesthetic values of the area, allowing the harvesting of timber only as a means to achieve those particular objectives.

Even as efforts to implement this process continue, however, most program activities must proceed simultaneously. Still, the renewed emphasis on the land as a living and diversified system is evident.

Throughout this 20-state Eastern Region of the Forest Service, for example, the practice of clear-cutting has been restricted to tracts of not more than 50 acres to eliminate the wholesale commitment of large areas to a single use; and, equally important, wildlife management planning is becoming an inherent part of timber management planning. On the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri, a prototype plan is being implemented which stresses the necessity for maintaining a diverse forest environment. That is, as nearly as possible, timber harvesting activities are being designed to fit the range and habitat requirements peculiar to both



game and non-game species of that area. Efforts are currently underway to extend this plan to the six National Forests located in Wisconsin and Michigan—and eventually, as manpower and funding permit, to the remaining National Forests in the Region.

Recreation is another area where the effects of the new planning process are being felt. Again, management is based on the forest as a total system: if the natural environment does exist exclusively for commercial exploitation, neither does it exist to sustain excessive concentrations of recreation seekers. Toward this end, we are placing more and more emphasis on dispersed, low impact types of recreation. On the National Forests of New England, for example, policy now dictates that any new proposals for ski area development will be scrutinized far beyond their commercial merits. In fact, a recent proposal for expansion of existing facilities at Waterville Valley on the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire was given only conditional approval, pending the construction of a sewage treatment plant which could accommodate the numbers of people anticipated during peak periods of operation.

Timber production, of course, will continue to be of great importance—as it must be to a society which consumes billions of cubic feet of timber products annually. Indeed, based on current levels of consumption and prices, the possibility of a timber shortage by the end of the century is of no small concern. The most pessimistic views are projecting that shortage along the order of 20 billion board feet—enough lumber for two million houses. One alternative to this dire prediction is the development of more commercial timberland, a significant amount of which is being sought in the private sector. On another front, however, we are becoming more and more aware that much of our utilization of timber is based on the luxury of abundance—an extravagance which produces about 11 billion cubic feet of waste each year. Not only is this waste unnecessary but, according to researchers at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, if present research knowledge were applied throughout the timber using industries, the product yield from current harvesting levels could be increased by 400 percent.

The impacts of such economy on our forest resources over the long term would be no less profound. Immediately, however, there is widespread concern over the absence of protected wilderness areas in the Eastern United States; and the timber situation can do little but aggravate that concern. Addressing himself to this issue, Chief of the Forest Service John R. McGuire testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs earlier this year and proposed an Eastern Wilderness Amendment to the Wilderness Act of 1964. Essentially, this amendment acknowledges the fact that most Eastern lands have been developed at one time

or another, leaving their eligibility as true wilderness—according to the definition of the 1964 law—in doubt. Consequently, the Administration sponsored bill would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to review Eastern lands for Wilderness status separately without diluting the criteria which have applied in the West.

If this bill is enacted into law, 26 areas in this Region of the Forest Service—totalling nearly 300,000 acres—will be immediately taken under study for inclusion in the system.

A willing companion to any wilderness proposal lies in that great block of wildlife species described by the Department of Interior as rare or endangered. Only nine of these species have been identified on the National Forests of the Eastern Region; however, Forest Service biologists have compiled a list of 37 which will receive special management and protection. A new program this year, it will involve such things as prescribed burning to preserve wetland areas for the greater sandhill crane of Michigan, restrictions on the scientific collecting of blind cave fish in Illinois and Missouri, continued protection of bald eagle and osprey nesting sites in the Lake States and, in the case of some species like the Atlantic salmon, reintroduction.

Collectively, these activities portray a growing sensitivity and understanding within Forest Service ranks, regarding the integrity and continuity of the natural environment as a total life system. However, they do not simply reflect the emergence of a new body of knowledge nor the sudden acquisition of an unbiased cadre of experts. Indeed, knowledge and expertise alone could never produce the profound changes in an organization which some of these programs represent.

What we are witnessing, becoming a part of, is the development of a new dimension in our understanding of environmental quality. Like Jonathan Livingston Seagull, we are discovering that there is more to this world than flesh and feathers—and what lies beyond may hold new questions for some of the answers which are failing today.

The physical environment is only the beginning—the part of the world that men walk on, what they can see with their eyes and feel with their hands. But beyond that, beyond the issues and the controversy, beyond the science and technology of the marketplace, in fact, controlling many of these things, there is an environment of human relationships. And it is here, on this single point, that our quest for a quality environment will either enter full bloom or fail like an impatient flower caught in the spring frost.

These are new words for the Forest Service; and they have not come easily. Indeed, the fact that they have come at all is testimony to the strength and endurance of the environmental movement in this country.

Today, as a result, we are embarked on a program of environmental education designed to stimulate inquiry and doubt rather than blind acceptance, to

emphasize the validity of feelings and perception as strongly as technical knowledge. For we are discovering that knowledge—absolute and unchanging like a mathematical equation—plays only an auxiliary role in most of our lives. Rather, we live according to our perceptions, mixing fact and emotion in the decisions we make and periodically testing the quality of those decisions against the decisions of others.

This is an important realization for anyone—but especially so for a government agency. For it encourages a questioning of established procedures. It serves to make life a process rather than an event, something which is neither won nor lost but enriched or impoverished, according to the degree and quality of participation in that process.

I don't know if its authors intended such results, but this is where the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is slowly taking us.

All the details of our "mating dance" with that legislation are not important here, except to say that there were difficult times. The prospects of environmental impact statements, interdisciplinary planning, and public involvement seemed to promise the destruction of longstanding operating procedures; and, initially at least, our own resistance was one of our greatest obstacles.

Still, former Chief of the Forest Service Edward P. Cliff had been calling for a more balanced program in National Forest management; and most Forest managers were aware that planning and management activities authorized by the 1960 Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act were being drained by an unbalanced emphasis on timber production.

Consequently—and in accord with the Environmental Policy Act—this Region of the Forest Service established five separate planning areas which reflected similarities in existing landforms and social and economic conditions: the Lake States, the Ozark Highlands, the Eastern Midwest, New England, and Appalachia. And an interdisciplinary planning team was established at the Regional level to coordinate the planning activities of each area. These were the first steps from which the Meadow Creek Planning efforts, part of the Appalachian Planning Area, eventually grew.

In three of these areas, work is now progressing to produce planning area guides which provide general management direction for individual National Forests. The magnitude of this effort can be seen in the Ozark Highlands Planning Area. Here, the production of a "rough" planning guide required the survey of 26 million acres of land against nine separate use criteria—such as recreation, wildlife, timber production, soil and water quality, etc.—and the preparation of 800 overlay maps.

After completion of the planning guides, individual National Forests will then subdivide into planning units based on composite landforms such as major drainages, scenic areas or soil types. At this point, we are hopeful that the entire planning effort will be in

operation early in the 1980's.

This is only the technical part of the process, however. It is detailed, time consuming, but basically simple—a matter of balancing the demands on the land against the capacity of the land to sustain those demands in a quality environment. What has not been so simple is that element of public involvement promised in the Executive Orders and directives, which followed and clarified the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Here again, was this business of perception. Different people see things differently. And in a problem solving situation, to simply acknowledge conflicting views without somehow coming to terms with them serves only to give the decision-making process an arbitrary appearance. In practice, the term public involvement soon proved to be little more than attractive wrapping around a concept we knew very little about. We weren't really sure of how to obtain it; and that which we did obtain, we didn't know how to evaluate. Consequently, many of our decisions still had the effect of producing "winners" and "losers"—of further polarizing the conflicts which public involvement was designed to resolve.

An attempt to involve the public in writing policy for off-road vehicle use on the Hoosier National Forest ended in failure. Those who favored such use took a strong stance as did those who opposed such use; and in the middle, the Forest Service was unable to obtain enough unbiased information to even begin formulating a workable compromise. In contrast, attempts to obtain public involvement, regarding alternatives to protect wildland values in the Eastern United States, produced practically no response at all.

In both instances, we relied on public meetings and the solicitation of written comments. What we had yet to learn was that a very strong relationship exists between the depths of involvement—of people coming to grips with each other, as well as issues—and the quality of products which that involvement can be expected to yield. And, indeed, although public meetings have a symbolic importance which should not be ignored, we can say now that, where deep-seated conflict is concerned, a public meeting provides little more than a circus arena for the opposing sides to amuse themselves.

Both the Forest Service and the public have much to learn before this new relationship will become truly meaningful. In an effort to speed that learning process, three of our Forest Research Stations have embarked on a two-year study to evaluate the entire issue of public involvement. In the meantime, we have extended our planning efforts into the New England States; and there we modified our approach to public involvement.

We continued to solicit written comments and hold public meetings; but, in addition, we impaneled 10 working groups, comprised of citizens from a variety of different and often conflicting backgrounds. And we asked each of the groups to produce a set of

management objectives for the New England National Forests. Typically, one of the groups included a Sierra Club member, housewife, student, sociologist, ecologist, Appalachian Mountain Club member, forest landowner, retired state forester, off-road vehicle enthusiast, and forest owner and manager.

This may not be the final answer, but it does represent a tremendous step forward. For each group was charged with producing a workable plan; and, in terms of the composition of the different groups, this meant resolving conflicts rather than simply displaying them. Of course, this does not reduce Forest Service accountability for management decisions; but it does reduce its role as public referee, acclaiming winners and losers among opposing interest groups. For they, too, now share the Forest Service responsibility for constructive compromise—

for pursuing a deeper understanding and greater tolerance of those conflicting, yet equally valid, differences in perception.

There is a way—or perhaps several combinations of ways—to bring people together, to disarm the threats which make communication and compromise so often impossible. There is a way to produce a kind of trust among people, allowing working alternatives to the suspicion and apathy which have revolved around public administration in the past.

Our experience in New England has been a step in that direction; and we are hopeful that our research efforts, along with our own growing experience, will produce more such steps.

Indeed, we are hopeful that we may at last begin to soar above the fishing fleet—out of the world of human things and into the world of human beings.

## WHITE'S SHOE SHOP

MAIN AVE. &  
STEVENS ST.



SPOKANE,  
WASH. 99201

Over 50 Years Manufacturing  
HAND MADE



No. 375  
8" VIBRAM  
OR  
COMPOSITION

Smoke Jumper and Forester



No. 690 LEATHER OR  
COMPOSITION SOLE



No. 75 - 8"  
OR  
No. 100 - 10"  
CALKED LOGGER

**Send for Catalog**



## BIOGRAPHY—H. R. Glascock, Jr.



Hardin Roads Glascock, Jr. (or "Hardy" as he is known) was born in Muncie, Indiana in 1921. The following year he accompanied his family to the West Coast where he has lived in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. During college he worked summers for the U.S. Forest Service in fire detection and suppression work. Before graduation he served on active duty in the South Pacific as a Naval officer in World War II. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in forest management from the University of Washington in 1947.

After graduation Mr. Glascock became chief of party of a forest survey crew on the North Fork of Lewis River, Washington for Harbor Plywood Corporation. As a consultant, he inventoried the forest lands of Winlock and Pendleton Miller in seven Puget Sound counties. In 1948 he became the Land Manager for Bloedel Timberlands Development, Inc., working out of Seattle, Washington in forest inventory, trespass, logging supervision, reforestation and land acquisition work.

In 1951 Mr. Glascock became District Forester at Eugene for Industrial Forestry Association, working to advance the Tree Farm Program on private forests in 11 Western Oregon counties. In 1958 he became Forest Counsel for Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a pioneer organization in

cooperative forestry, headquartered in Portland, Oregon. In this position he led the formulation and use of the Association's forest policies. This involved the planning and conduct of committee meetings and conferences, preparation of publications and films, and a heavy schedule of public appearances in the United States and Canada.

In 1966 Mr. Glascock became Executive Secretary of the Society of American Foresters in Washington, D.C. The Society represents the profession of forestry in the United States. In this position (now called Executive Vice President), he carries out the policies and directives of the governing body and coordinates the activities of this 17,500 member organization. The Society's objectives are to advance the science, technology, education and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Mr. Glascock has served as a Trustee, Keep Oregon Green Association; Advisory Trustee, Keep Washington Green Association; Member, O. & C. Advisory Board, U.S. Department of the Interior; Member, Advisory Committee, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station; Consultatant Director, Multilingual Forestry Terminology Project; Member, Natural Resources Committee, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Study Panel on Land Use, National Academy of Sciences (ARI) Member, Committee on Research and Development, National Academy of Sciences (ARI); Member and Chairman, Steering Committee, Keep America Beautiful, Inc.; and member, Steering Committee, Trees for People Task Force.

Mr. Glascock is a member of the Xi Sigma Pi forestry honorary fraternity, Society of American Foresters, Canadian Institute of Forestry, Forest History Society, American Forestry Association, American Society of Association Executives, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He currently is Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Forestry*; Associate Editor, *Forest Science*; a Director and Secretary, Foundation for Professional Forestry; Chairman, Committee on Forest Insects, Natural Resources Council of America; Chairman, National Advisory Council, Keep America Beautiful, Inc.; Chairman, Renewable Natural Resources Foundation; and Advisor to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In his position as the appointed executive officer of SAF, Mr. Glascock serves as the Society's Treasurer, A Trustee of its Group Life Insurance Plan, and a member of its Committees on Land Use, Forest Policy, National Convention Programs and Long-Range Planning.

# A Forester Views His Profession\*

by H. R. GLASCOCK, JR.

The forestry profession in America is young—less than half as old as America itself. Although borrowing some roots from European forestry, it has largely developed in its own way to enable forests in the widely differing climates, soils and topographies of our huge country to serve a different and ever-changing clientele, which collectively is the American people themselves. Despite its relative youngness, this forestry profession is in many ways more advanced than any in the world. The Society of American Foresters defines forestry as the science, the art and the practice of managing and using for human benefit the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands. Currently, such lands comprise one third of the nation's land area. The resources include trees, other plants, animals of all descriptions, the climate, the soil, and related air and water.

Thus forestry, by the diverse nature of its many resources and clientele is an exceedingly broad profession—certainly broader than agriculture, horticulture or medicine with which it shares much knowledge. In this broadness, it seems to me, lies both forestry's unique opportunity for service to people as well as its largest problem, overspecialization. The scope of the forestry profession was well noted by William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in keynoting the 1971 National Convention of the Society of American Foresters. He said:

"I have been struck by the depth and breadth of the concerns of foresters: hydrology, wildlife, pesticides, erosion, recreation, landscaping, silviculture, systems planning, conservation, and research. But these are not just professional responsibilities—informed laymen are tantalized by their implications for better management of our total heritage as a people. Forestry is no mere backwoods operation; it is going to occupy the front lines of controversy for a long time to come. . . The job is not going to get easier; the public will not lower its demands. Foresters are in the national spotlight and the glare is getting stronger. That means controversy, but it also means great opportunity for professional service. . . ."

As I see it, throughout most of the first half of this century, professional foresters were "ahead of the game" so to speak—that is, they could usually and easily make available from forest lands in their trust more goods and services than the public desired to purchase or enjoy. Supplies of wood, water, wildlife,

recreation and wilderness were in most instances far in excess of demand. Foresters were looked to primarily for their protective, custodial role which they performed with great distinction. At the same time, foresters became the nation's first ecologists.

The early role of the forestry profession as founder and leader of the conservation movement in America, which revolved around forester-politician Gifford Pinchot, became diffused and overshadowed from the 1920's on by the forestry profession's appropriate preoccupation with the science and practice of forestry and the education of foresters. We became so preoccupied with these important matters that communication with the public and its leaders was slighted and remained so even as the public's interest in the forest grew. While forestry knowledge advanced at a remarkable rate, and forest practices began to reflect this body of knowledge, the public's notion of forestry and the forestry profession remained dim and vague. Proliferation of forest sciences, broadening and fragmentation of the subject matter of forestry, and increasing specialization of forestry professionals have further confused the public about foresters and forestry. Because of this unfamiliarity and confusion due to lack of enlightenment, recent public policies relating to forestry have developed without adequately benefitting from the inputs of foresters.

The forestry profession, which invented the wilderness concept, is now under attack for trying to hold the line on wilderness reservation by spokesmen of groups interested in maximizing the roadless acreage in the Wilderness and National Park Systems. It is under attack by certain politicians and writers, and even some foresters, interested in obtaining a moratorium on clearcutting. And by others. The charge has been made that foresters are "narrow in their training, limited in their contacts and reading, and sheltered by the syndromes of their profession." The very weakness of the profession's identity, it seems, has prompted attacks upon it, and attempts to label it with employer orientation. Of course, such attacks are also symptomatic of our times. The danger is that these refutable charges may blind the forestry profession to its real shortcomings.

Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, recently warned:

\* Luncheon address, Fiftieth Annual Washington State Forestry Conference, Seattle, Washington, November 5, 1971.

"Professionalism is under attack. In a democracy the people need to know the facts to make sound decisions about their environment. But whom do they hear the loudest? The militants—the emotionalists—the eco-freaks when they should be hearing the true professionals."

Ironically, America's forestry profession, which borrowed so much from abroad at the start, is now looked to for expertise throughout the world. If the identity of American foresters were half as strong and favorable here as it is throughout the rest of the forestry world, we would not need to be so concerned. But it is good that we are concerned because the public's knowledge of forestry and the profession is both a mirror of how we perform in the public interest and a reflection on the effectiveness of communication of forestry principles and performance. I am not one of those who feels that all you have to do is to perform well in the public interest and it will be widely recognized. Nor do I subscribe to the idea that all you have to do to gain a good reputation is to tell your story. Performance in the public interest and effective communication of that performance are essential to the continuous public understanding and appreciation of any profession. In my view, great improvements can and must be made by our profession in both performance and communication of that performance. Only then can we fulfill the great national destiny which President Theodore Roosevelt foresaw for the profession in 1903 when he told the fledgling Society of American Foresters:

"... You foresters have created a new profession of the highest importance, of the highest usefulness to the Nation, and you are honor bound to yourselves and the people to make that profession stand as high as any other profession. . ."

#### *Improvement of Performance*

To meet the long-term objectives of public or private ownership, a forest should be treated as a whole system—a complex community of plants, animals and inorganic resources. The forest land manager has opportunity for improved performance by providing himself with the many inputs having to do with all of the forest resources and their interaction, and considering alternative schemes of management geared to meeting the owner's objectives. These inputs are disciplinary, sub-disciplinary and interdisciplinary. And only if the state-of-the-art in these related specialties is brought to bear on decisions can the forest manager expect to solve his central problem: that is, providing increasing outputs from forest lands, within acceptable cost limits including adverse environmental impacts.

Society expects an awful lot from today's forest manager and, I ask, where are the educational and on-the-job training grounds to produce this Solomon? The lack of such training grounds is a very serious

problem and leads to the strong temptation to specialize in one of the related aspects of this broad profession and not be concerned with the forest as a whole. Foresters have ample opportunities to specialize and there are powerful inducements for them to do so. Compartmentalized undergraduate and graduate programs in the forestry schools, coupled with associated teaching and research assignments, seem to move budding forest specialists into a position of employability, though the supply often as not exceeds or underruns the demand in a given specialty at a given time. But if you are an employer who needs a competent forest land manager with decision-making abilities, managerial skills and environmental orientation, you may have to train your own.

True, as shown by the annual Marckworth statistics published in the *Journal of Forestry*, slightly over half of the bachelor degrees in forestry are in "general forestry." But, understandably, this amount and kind of exposure is not synonymous with forest land administration in the eyes of most employers. It promises to be enhanced soon by new course material on decision making in forest resources management now under review by the forestry schools. Nevertheless, I doubt that adequate academic exposure to the process of forest land decision making can be obtained in less than 5 or 6 years, and it may necessitate a master's degree in business administration. An internship system, involving a partnership between the forestry schools and the employers of foresters whom they produce, would be most helpful.

It is a shame that the growing numbers of BS graduates in "general forestry" are having increasing difficulty in obtaining employment while at the same time so many foresters are unable to meet the employment needs of some employers. Of course, much of the reason for the present employment difficulties of foresters has to do with the condition of the Nation's overall economy and regional recessions, reflecting this factor and perhaps others, the American Chemical Society reported this week that 75 percent of university chemistry graduates in 1971 failed to find fulltime employment and those who did accepted salaries 7 percent below 1970 levels.

There are important analogies between forestry and other professions. A book review entitled "Good Doctors and Bad Medicine" in the Sunday magazine *Book World* of October 24th spoke of "a crisis—overtrained physicians who cannot provide basic care to those who need it most, too many hospitals in some areas, not enough in others, an oversupply of some specialists (most notoriously surgeons) and an undersupply of others, a growing shortage of family physicians. The crisis now is recognized even by the President, and any number of solutions are being proposed. . . ."

There seems to be an analogy here between forestry and medicine. We might speak of "good foresters and bad forestry," implying an ample



supply of capable, specialized inputers and a shortage of general-practice evaluators and decision makers. It may be that some of the decision makers we have do not see the whole picture and tend to ignore pertinent inputs. At any rate, there is in my view a major opportunity and need for strengthening the managerial performance of the forestry profession in the public interest. There are other associated opportunities for improvement of performance, of course, including increasing the forester's social awareness and sensitivity, his communicative skills, and his organizational abilities. But putting into practice the combined expertise of forest-related specialists to meet expanding goals of forest landowners and the public is paramount. Continuous self-education and an open mind are the keys. I hope and expect that the Society of American Foresters, which is the authorized agency for forestry schools in the nation, will play an ever increasing role in shaping the kind of education needed to fill this need.

### *Improvement of Communication*

It is hard to find a forester who doesn't think his profession spends too much time talking to itself. Well, I'm a forester who thinks we don't talk among ourselves nearly enough. Neither do we talk enough with our various publics. It is one thing to blow the forestry profession's horn in a self-serving way, and quite another to inform the public on the principles of forest ecology and the role of the forester as ecologist, problem solver and prescriber of management practices to meet the varied goals of forest owners. The latter kind of communication, done with accuracy and objectivity, is badly needed at a time of instant ecologists and distorted journalism on environmental subjects. It is needed with the business, scientific, educational, social and political communities at all levels. People need to know the facts about the forest so they can help bring about and maintain economic, social and political climates favorable to the practice of a kind of forestry which will benefit them most.

Telling the story of the forest is not a simple matter. What makes up a forest? How does it work? What happens when man does or does not do certain things to it? What can it do for man under different schemes of management? Are forest resources renewable? Which forest uses are compatible? And what professional competence is needed and available?

Answering such questions takes time and money; yet the story must be told—over and over again! Who can do it as well as the forestry profession itself? With members employed half publicly and half privately, who, through consensus, has more potential credibility with the American people? I am convinced that this great profession has the confidence and is anxious to meet its responsibility in improved communication. This confidence is based on im-

proving performance and knowledge of the increasing role foresters must play in maintaining an optimum human environment. And I am glad to report that a big start has been made through the profession's own organization which I am proud to represent.

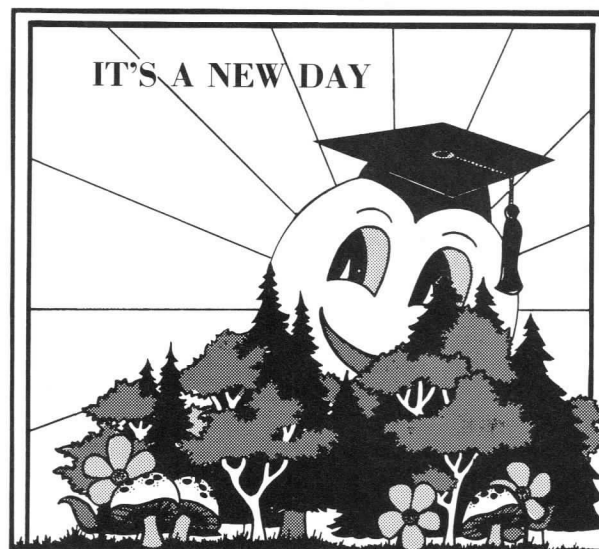
And so, while many other points could be made about the forestry profession in America, in my view its increasing broadness is its salient characteristic. When the difficulties this broadness presents are overcome, unparalleled, exciting opportunities for greater service in the public interest lie ahead.

Again, Mr. Ruckelshaus:

"In the evolution of modern forestry SAF members lead the movement away from custodialism to the more sophisticated concept of multiple use. If there is truth in the claim that forests are too important to be left solely to the foresters, then it is equally true that there can be no progress without their expert knowledge. Professional foresters are called upon by society to provide a complex of management skills in a time of great ferment, abrasive demands, and protean shifts of values on behalf of policies that will more and more often be determined by public law.

"This fact does not diminish their calling, but rather enhances it. Indeed, the critical role of the foresters will be to evaluate alternate goals and recommend optimum approaches to reach objectives once they have been decided upon in the public forum. There can be no greater challenge for any profession, no more sobering responsibility."

These are my views better said. Perhaps they are your views as well.



Now that you're a graduate forester, your's is the job of preserving today's forests and woodlands for tomorrow's future. To help you, write for Ben Meadows new free catalog... the best of over 6,000 items, forestry equipment and supplies. Ben features fast reliable service, and money back guarantee. Credit accounts invited. Depend on Ben... today, tomorrow and always.



**THE  
BEN  
MEADOWS  
COMPANY**

553 AMSTERDAM AVE., N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30306

THE 1974

# SENIORS

WORK ?.....

I'M A  
MANAGEMENT  
GRADUATE!

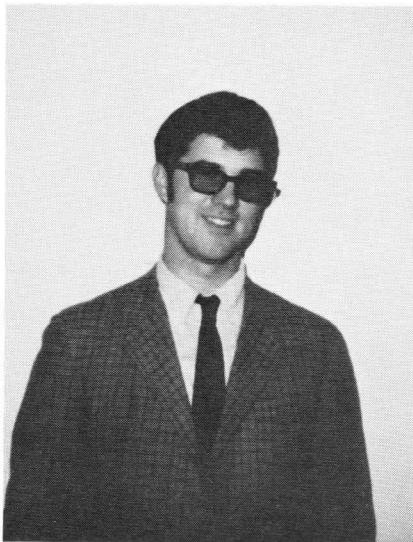
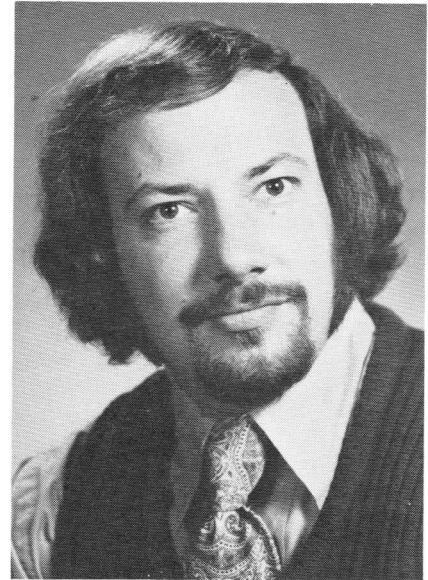




**MARK C. ACKELSON**

**Outdoor Recreation and Landscape Architecture**

Mark and his wife, Susan, enjoy backpacking, photography, and domestic and foreign travel. Mark is from Davenport, Iowa and will graduate this spring. Mark worked as a Civil Engineering Technician for a consulting engineering firm in Mason City, Iowa from '67 to '68 and '70 to '71 with military service in between. In the summer of '72, he worked as a Park Planning-Engineering Intern for the Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation. In the summer of '73, he worked as a Resource Planner-Engineering Intern for the Story County Conservation Board in Iowa. After graduation, Mark would like a job in Park & Recreation Planning with a consulting firm or a local government agency. Mark graduated from the North Dakota School of Science in 1967 in Civil Engineering Technology. He has been a member of Forec Club from '71-'74 serving as Vice-President in '72-'73 and President in '73-'74. He also is in Xi Sigma Pi serving as Forester in '72-'73. Gamma Sigma Delta and Phi Kappa Phi are also some of his honors along with receiving the 1973 Isaak Walton League Scholarship.



**PHILIP BRAND**

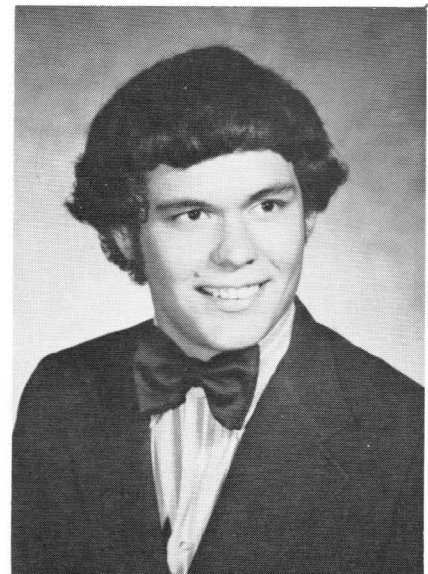
**Forest Products—Industrial Engineering**

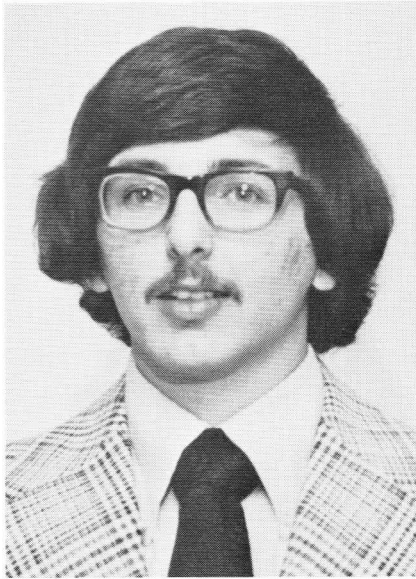
Phil is from Oradell, New Jersey. Phil will graduate spring quarter after which he and his wife, Nancy, plan "to get the hell out of Iowa." After attending the 1971 summer camp in Canada, Phil has worked for the USFS at Tahoe National Forest, California, building roads and fighting fires in the summer of 1972. In 1973, he worked for Weyerhaeuser Corp. as a Quality Control Technician at their plywood and door plant in Marshfield, Wisconsin. Phil is a member of Forec Club, Xi Sigma Pi, the ISU Rugby Club, and the Forest Products Research Society. He enjoys hunting, fishing, and making fun of forest management policies.

**LON R. ALLAN**

**Outdoor Recreation—Forestry**

Lon and his wife, Linda, have a two year old son, Lester. He will graduate this spring and is from North English, Iowa. Lon worked for the USFS at Snoqualamie National Forest in '67 and '68 in trail development and maintenance, firefighting, and reforestation. He then spent two years in the Army and has worked at the State 4-H Camp at Madrid, Iowa in '71, at the Des Moines Y-Camp from September, '71 to September, '72, both in camp maintenance, and for the Iowa Conservation Commission in 1973 at Big Creek in maintenance and park development. Lon hopes to work in park or outdoor recreation management at the city, county, or state level somewhere in the midwest. Lon is a member of Forec Club and Memorial Lutheran Church. He enjoys hiking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, woodworking, and scenic photography.





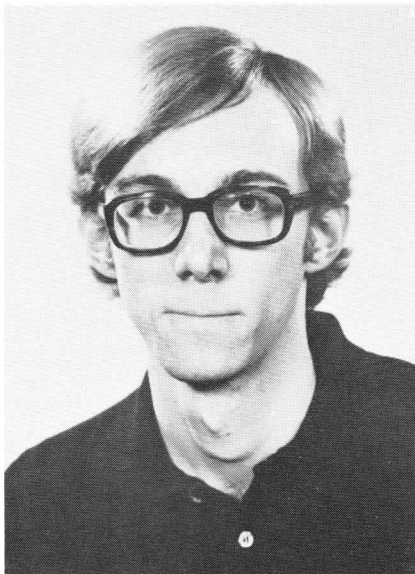
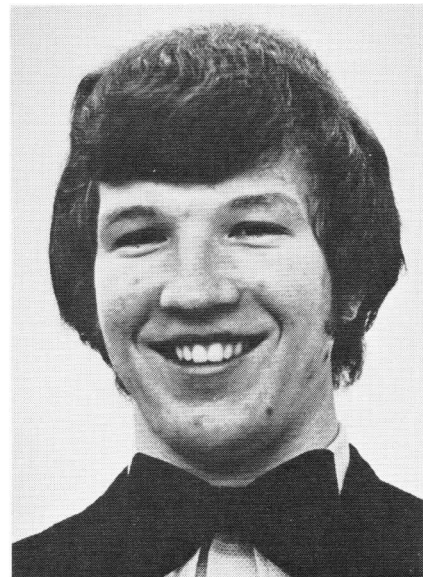
**JOHN PAUL CAMPBELL**  
**Outdoor Recreation—Recreation Program Administration**

John, from Waterloo, Iowa, graduates fall 1974. After graduation he would like to work for either the NPS or State Conservation Commission. John has already had good experience with both agencies. During the summer of '72, he worked as a park ranger-naturalist at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens in Washington, D.C. In 1973, he worked as a water safety officer in Missouri Valley, Iowa, patrolling the Missouri River, checking boating safety equipment, and giving boating safety talks to schools and public organizations. His other interests include fishing and hunting, waterskiing, and activities of the ISU Pistol and Rifle Club.

**DARWIN C. CLAUSEN**

**Forest Management—Timber Products—Business**

Hailing from Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Darwin attended the 1971 summer camp in Canada, and will graduate this spring. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, and Forec Club and served as his residence house activities chairman. Backpacking, fishing, hiking, and sightseeing are his major interests. Darwin has worked for the USFS at Kootenai National Forest at Libby, Montana during summer and fall of 1972 where he worked on fire, timber, TSI, and engineering crews. The summer of 1973 was spent working for Koppers, Inc. at North Little Rock, Arkansas as a Quality Control Supervisor for which he ran assays on pole borings to determine the amount of preservative and also ran boiler water analysis. Darwin would like to find a job with private industry combining management and products-business with a possibility of going to graduate school later on.



**FRED CUBBAGE**

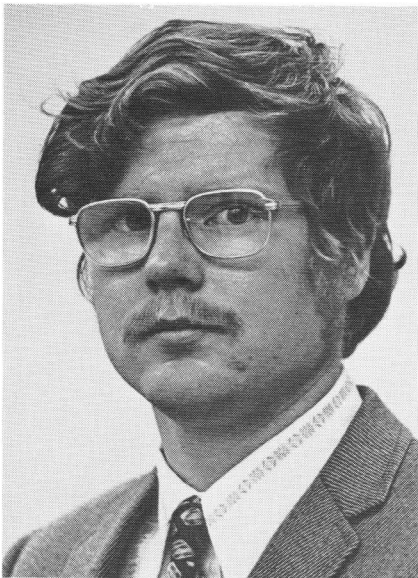
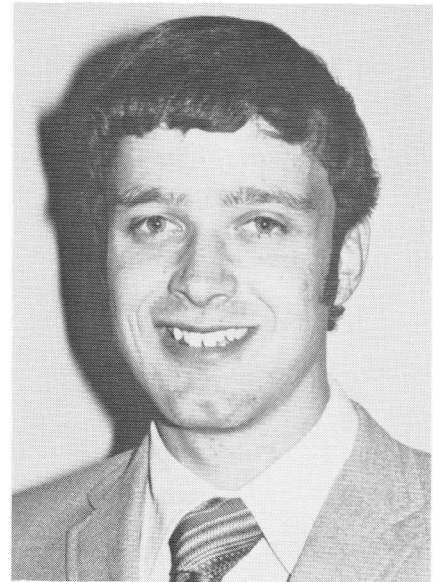
**Forest Management—Biological Education**

Motorcycling, reading, hiking, and sports are some of the hobbies of this Runnells, Iowa native. Fred graduates this spring and plans to marry Rita Termont on June 1st. He would like to obtain a woodland management, plant production, or forest industry public relations and journalism position. After attending the 1972 Canada summer camp, Fred worked as a recreation aide in the San Bernardino National Forest which included maintenance of facilities and enforcing regulations. Fred has been a Head Resident and a member of Forec Club, Xi Sigma Pi, and the Board of Directors of Iowa Citizens Alliance to Save the Ledges State Park, Inc.

**JAMES R. DEAN**

**Wood Technology—Industrial Engineering**

By this time Jim should be hard at work in private industry as he graduated this past winter quarter. Jim had already had some experience with private industry as last summer he worked in Walden Colorado for Michigan River Timber Company, a subsidiary of Edward Hines Lumber Company. He had various jobs around the saw mill, among them to operate the horizontal and vertical band resaw and work on the brush crew in the woods. During the summer of '72, he worked for Simpson Timber Company, Portland, Oregon where he conducted a time and motion study on plant operations, compiled a machinery parts list, and acquired limited personnel experience. Getting the most out of his college days, Jim was active in the Forec Club, University Academic Advising Committee, College of Agriculture Academic Advising Committee, Xi Sigma Pi, and Ag Council Representative. Other activities he participates in include mountain climbing, track, baseball, handball, swimming, fishing, hunting, and "last but not least, girls."



**JAMES W. FUNCK**

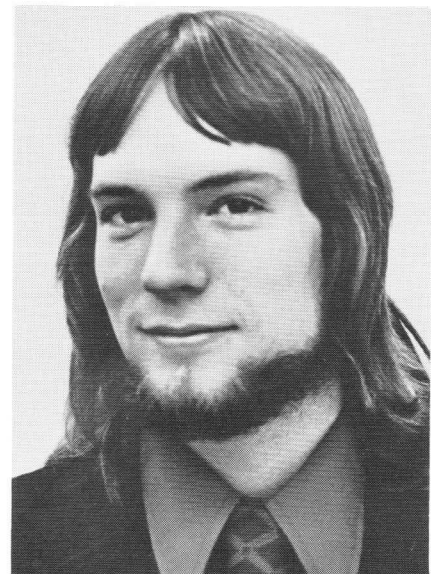
**Forest Products—Forest Management**

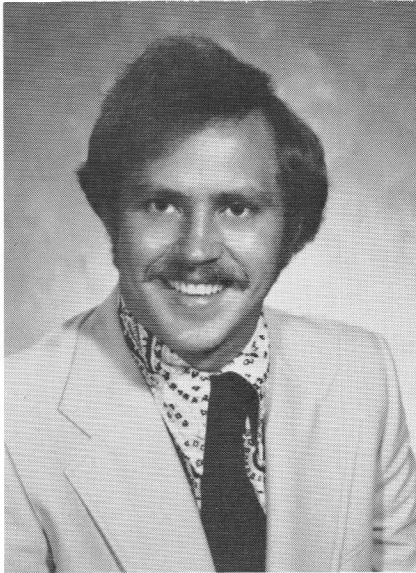
Jim is from Burlington, Iowa and is graduating this spring. He attended the 1971 summer camp in Canada after which he spent the following two summers doing TSI work and pruning black walnut plantations at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant in Middletown, Iowa. Jim is a member of Xi Sigma Pi and plans to attend graduate school at Iowa State next year.

**BURTON ENGLISH**

**Forest Management—Business Management**

Burt belongs to Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity and has served as a pledge trainer there. He has also been a member of Forec Club. Burt enjoys all sports—especially football, basketball, hockey, softball, volleyball, and soccer, as well as drinking, girls, and the computer. Burt is from Littleton, Colorado and attended the 1971 Canada summer camp and plans to attend graduate school at Iowa State. During the summer of 1973, he worked for the South Suburban Parks and Recreation of Littleton, doing park maintenance the first two-thirds of the summer and supervising a park the last third.





#### **RONALD A. GARDNER**

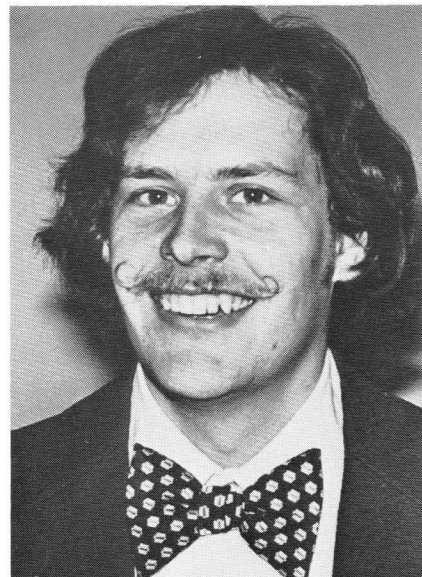
##### **Forest Management—Wildlife—Outdoor Recreation**

Ron is from Cambridge, Iowa and is married to Valerie, and has graduated winter quarter. He attended the 1972 summer camp in Canada after which he worked at Heard Gardens in Des Moines in 1973. He worked on a planting crew that landscaped private homes and businesses. Ron has been GSB Representative on the University Traffic Committee, member of Forec Club, Forec Club hockey team, and the American Legion. His hobbies include archery, hunting, skiing, golf and tennis.

#### **ELDON GAST**

##### **Forest Management—Soils**

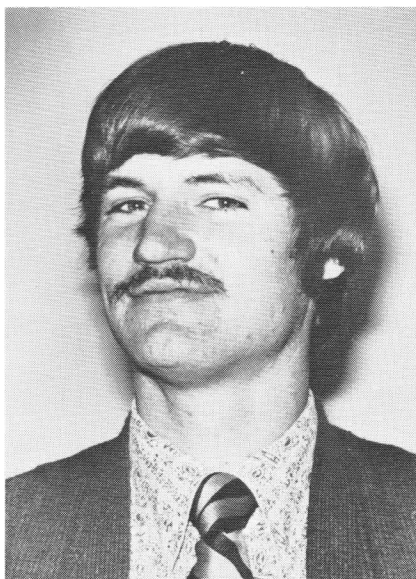
Working as a Forestry Aide last summer at the Yellow River State Forest, Eldon was kept busy with TSI, cruising, and latrine cleaning. Eldon comes from Klemme, Iowa, and will be graduating fall 1974. He attended summer camp in 1972 in Canada. Some of his free time is occupied with muzzle-loading guns, hunting, and camping.



#### **MICHAEL T. GILES**

##### **Forest Management—Multiple Use**

Motorcycle racing, hiking, camping, and hunting manage to fill up most of Mike's free time. In between all those activities he has found a little time for school work and will graduate spring 1974. Mike, wife Terry, and three year old daughter Amy, currently claim Nevada, Iowa as home. Last summer was spent in the Targhee Nat. Forest in Idaho where Mike was the crew leader for a timber marking crew. He also worked on fire duty and reforestation. Upon graduation, Mike says he will probably go back to Idaho and hope to be hired there permanently. Besides being a member of the Society of American Foresters and Xi Sigma Pi, Mike has been a very active member of the Forec Club.

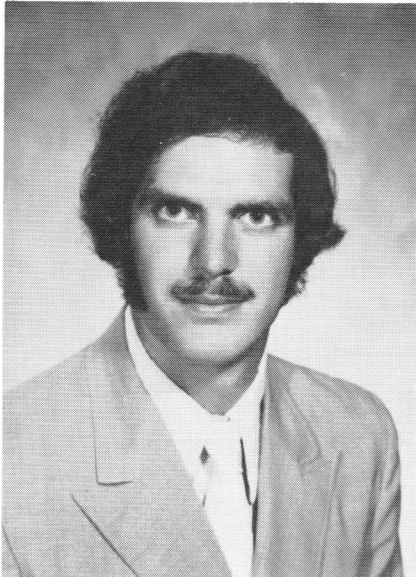
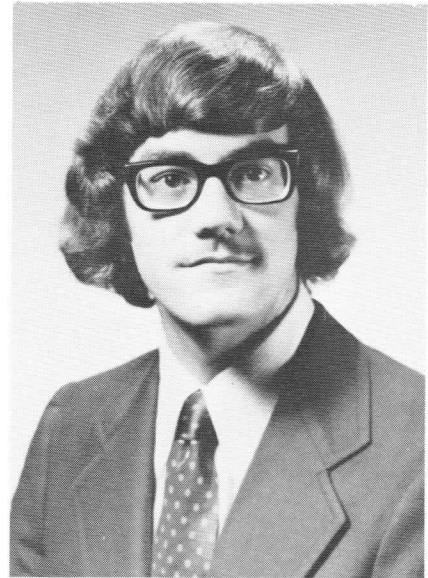




**RICK GLEESON**

**Forest Management—Outdoor Recreation**

Rick is from Waterloo, Iowa and will graduate Fall quarter 1974. After attending the 1971 summer camp in Canada, Rick worked for the Iowa Conservation Commission during the summer of 1972. He pruned, thinned, and sprayed a conifer stand at Mapleton, Iowa. Rick has been active in intramural sports and is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. His hobbies include hunting, fishing, and playing golf and tennis.



**KURT GOTTSCHALK**

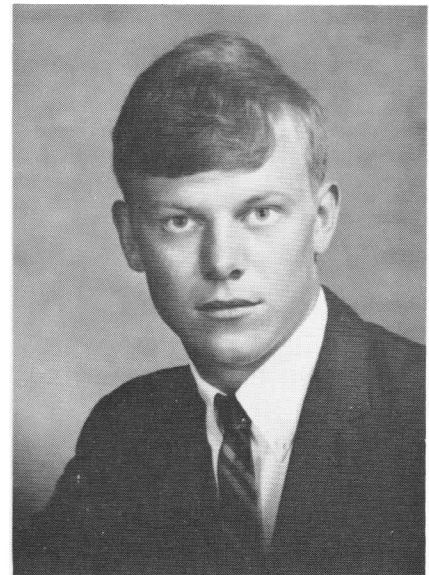
**Forest Management—Forest Biology**

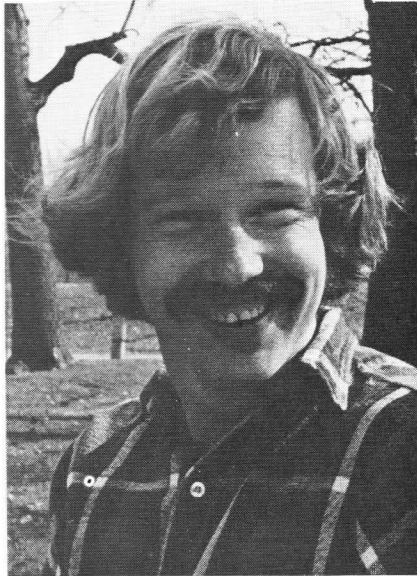
Forest genetics and tree physiology are the subjects Kurt plans on taking up at Michigan State University after graduating this spring. Kurt's past experience along this line includes working with container grown nursery stock for the Iowa Conservation Commission Tree Nursery during the summer of '72. Last summer he worked for the U.S. Forest Service at Fremont National Forest, Lakeview, Oregon. Here, he worked on tree improvement, selecting genetically superior seed trees. Kurt, from Stanford, Illinois, and of the 1971 summer camp bunch, has been an active member of the Forec Club being the Editor of this year's Ames Forester and Assistant Editor of the '73 Ames Forester. He is also a member of Xi Sigma Pi and Gamma Sigma Delta Honoraries, and was awarded the Rice Estate Advanced Curriculum Scholarship. In between all his other activities Kurt manages to squeeze in a few of his other favorites: athletics of all types, reading, outdoor activities, hiking, and "drinking."

**GARY E. GUIDEBECK**

**Forest Products—Industrial Engineering and Forest Mgt.**

Before coming to ISU, Gary spent two years at Clinton Community College, which is also his home town, where he was a member of the National Honor Society, Parchment and Pen, and was listed in *Who's Who in American Junior Colleges*. Since coming to ISU he has been a member of the Forest Products Research Society, and Xi Sigma Pi. Among the various jobs he has worked at in Ames, one has been with a lumber company. Gary, who is married, enjoys hunting, football, fishing, and many other outdoor sports. After graduation next fall Gary says he would like to "get a job and enjoy life."





#### **RICK INSKEEP**

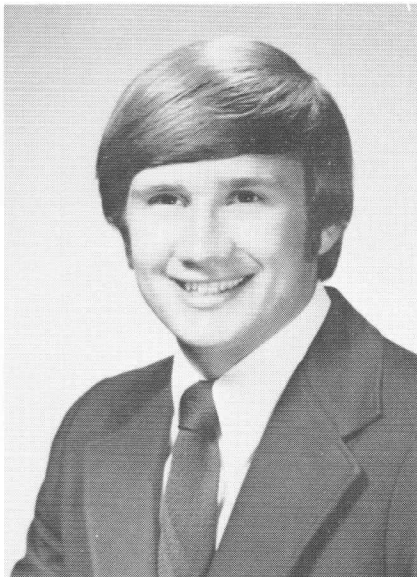
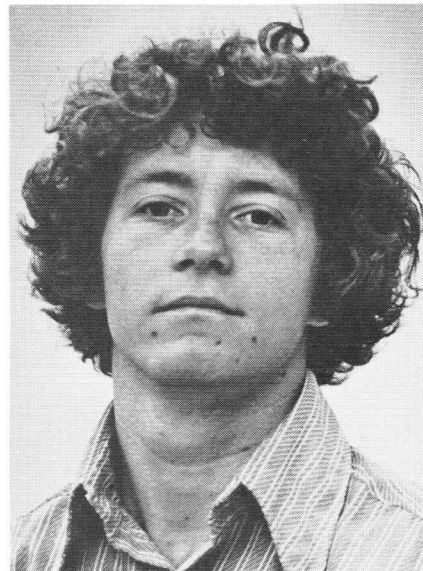
##### **Forest Products—Products Conversion— Products Business—Wood Science & Technology**

Rick and his wife, Georgia, have a son, Tony, who was born in September, 1973. Rick will graduate next fall and is from Keokuk, Iowa. He attended the 1973 North Carolina summer camp and has worked at a lumber yard in Keokuk in both the mill and the office and did deliveries. Running, fishing, rocks, art, woodworking, bikeriding, his family, reading, and socializing are some of the things which Rick enjoys.

#### **KIRK JOHNSON**

##### **Forest Management—Agronomy**

Kirk enjoys hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, canoeing, water and snow skiing and table tennis. Kirk hails from LeGrand, Iowa and is graduating this spring. He attended summer camp in 1971 in Canada and since has worked for the USFS in the summer of 1972. It was at the Uncomphahgre National Forest at Norwood, Colorado where he worked on the trail crew, thinned timber, marked timber, and fought fires. Kirk has been a Forec Club member for four years serving as sophomore class representative, secretary, and co-chairman of Veishea, Fall Forester's Day, and Christmas Tree Sales. Kirk has lived in Alumni Hall where he has been intramural and social chairman, third floor advisor, vice-president, and Head Resident as well as a member of Campus Crusade for Christ for three years.



#### **ROGER JOHNSON**

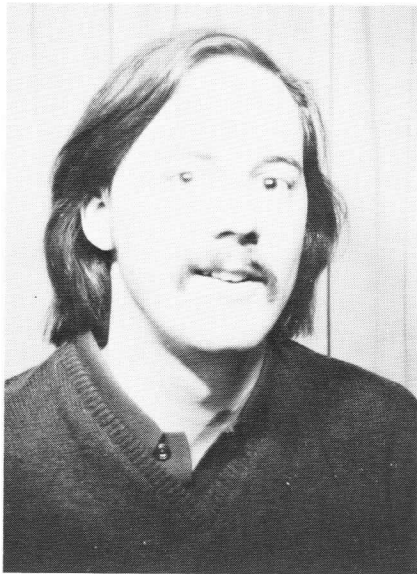
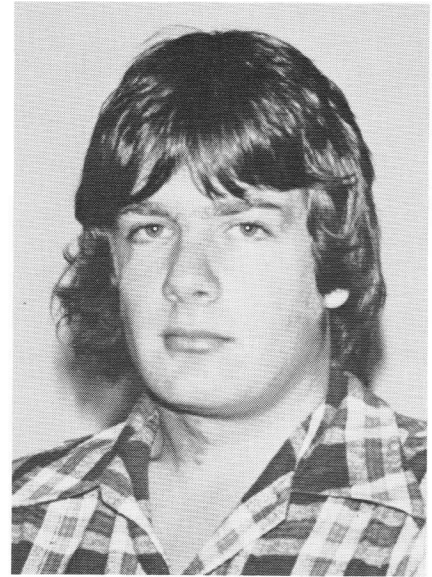
##### **Forest Management—Industrial Administration**

Roger is a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, ISU Volunteers, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and Xi Sigma Pi serving as Forester. He was also a member of the track team and played intramural football. He enjoys running and watching Monday football with Dandy Don and Humble Howard. Roger is from Webster City, Iowa and will graduate this spring. He attended the 1971 summer camp in Canada. In 1972, he worked in Hoquiam, Washington in a furniture factory inspecting seals in furniture and working in a finishing department. In 1973, he worked in southeastern Oklahoma as a Forestry Intern with Weyerhaeuser Company, where he traversed setting boundaries, fell timber, weighed log trucks, and observed sawmill operations. Roger would like to work for a forest-dependent industry and is interested in forest regeneration, log allocation, and log-export business.

**GREG D. MARTINSON**

**Forest Products—Timber Products Conversion**

Greg is from West Longbranch, New Jersey and will graduate fall quarter 1974. 1971 is when he attended summer camp with the Harrington bunch. Greg is a familiar face around Monmouth Park, New Jersey, where he has spent the past 6 summers working with thoroughbred racehorses. His other interests include photography, music and art appreciation, motorcycles, and canoeing. While at ISU, he has been a member of Xi Sigma Pi, U.D.A. Camera Club, and the Forest Products Research Society. Greg says he is considering grad school as a possibility after graduation; otherwise, he would like to work in industry in production management or quality control.



**CHARLES A. MAYNARD**

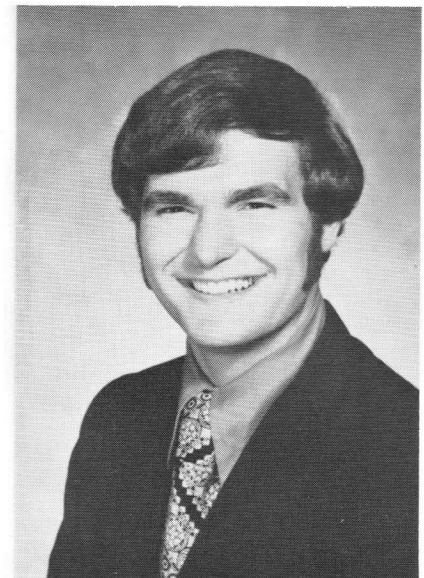
**Forest Management and Outdoor Recreation Resources**

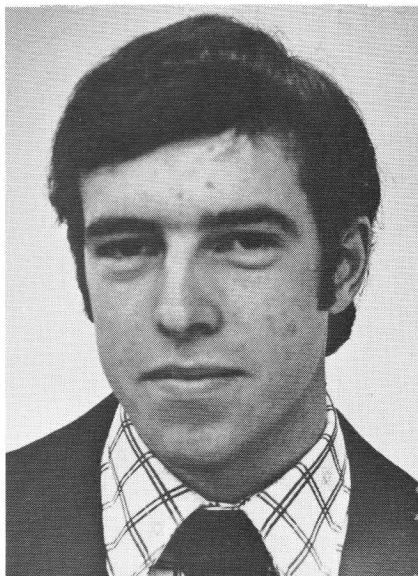
Chuck, and wife Diane, spent last summer at the Western Maine Forest Nursery where Chuck worked with seed bed preparation, inventory, transplanting, shipping, and mechanical weed control. Chuck, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, graduates Spring 1974. He attended summer camp in Canada in 1971. Hiking, mountain climbing, and reading rate high on his list of pastimes. He has also been a member of the Forec Club and a YMCA camp counselor. Although Chuck's plans after graduation are uncertain they can be summed up pretty quickly in his own words, "Get a job!!".

**JOSEPH A. MATEJKA**

**Forest Management—Biology and Education**

Joseph, who graduated winter 1974, is married and from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He attended summer camp in Canada in 1971. During the summers of '72 and '73, Joseph worked with the USFS on the Inyo National Forest, Mammoth Lakes, California. His positions there were area manager, in charge of 4 campgrounds and a swimming area, and forest officer. He also did quite a bit of fire fighting. Joseph was a member of the Forestry Club and Ski Club. Camping, fishing, skiing, scuba diving, and welding are some of his hobbies. Upon graduation he hoped to teach high school biology in Los Angeles.





#### **JOHN MILLER**

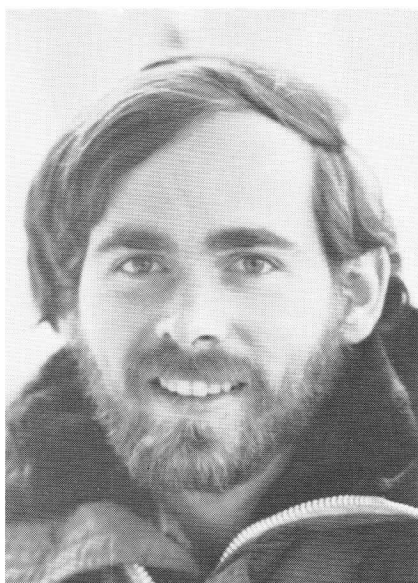
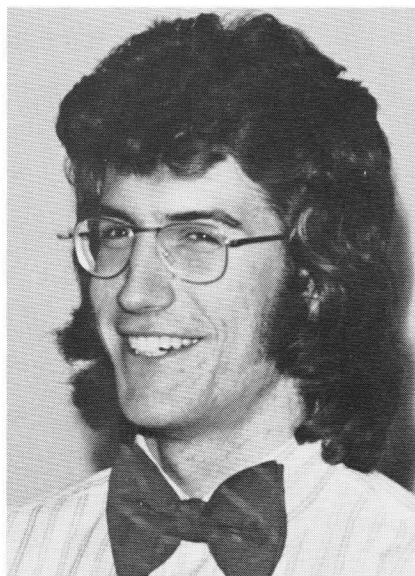
##### **Forest Management—Business Administration**

Another member of the Calumet, Quebec summer camp bunch of 1972, John will be graduating spring 1974. After summer camp that summer, John worked on a timber inventory for the Skunk River Environmental Impact Statement. Last summer was spent setting chokers on a high lead logging operation for the Lou Surcemp Logging Co., Springfield, Oregon. Among his other interests are fishing, hunting, and playing the guitar. John is a member of the Forec Club. His plans after graduation are uncertain.

#### **TED PETERS**

##### **Timber Products Conversion—Industrial Ed.**

Entering the world after fall quarter 1974, Ted, from Virginia Beach, Virginia, will be marching forth with experience from 1972 summer camp in Calumet, Quebec, and experience as quality control technician for the Weyerhaeuser Particleboard Plant in Marshfield, Wisconsin. A member of Theta Chi Fraternity, Ted has been the Chapter Vice-President and chairman of a number of house committees. He has also been a member of the Forec Club, Forest Products Research Society, and the Society of Wood Scientists and Technology. Ted considers himself a "sports fan of great renown." Other pastimes include skiing, tennis, and "beer quaffing." Asked about his plans after graduation, Ted replies, "Be a millionaire."



#### **PAUL E. PINGREY**

##### **Forest Management—Industrial Administration**

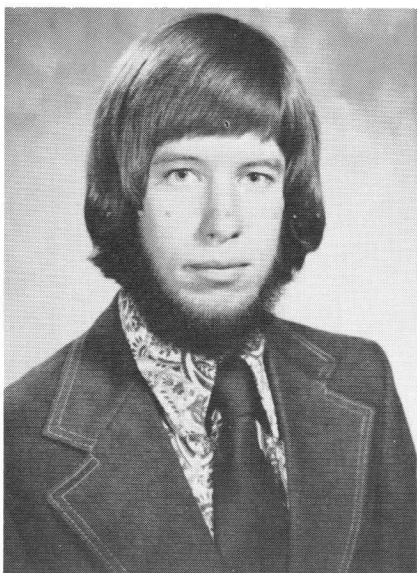
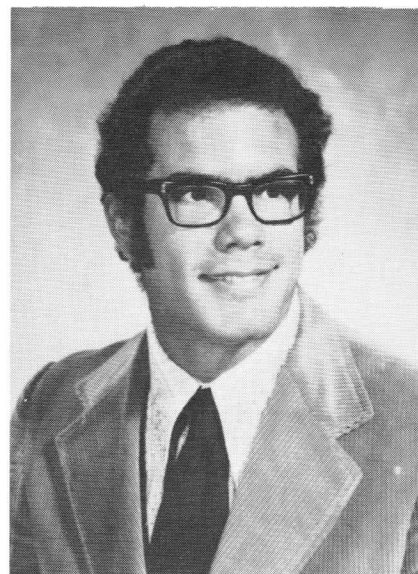
An avid rock scrambler, hiker, tournament archer, and photographer, Paul is from Sioux City, Iowa. He will graduate this spring and plans to work for either a private firm or the government in timber management or logging. During the summers of '70, '71, '72, Paul worked on the Kanikau National Forest in northern Idaho marking timber, planting trees, cruising and firefighting. The summer of '73, he worked on the Umpqua National Forest in southwest Oregon traversing and firefighting.



#### **KURT QUADE**

##### **Forest Products—Industrial Administration**

Spring 1974 is when Kurt graduates. He is from West Des Moines, Iowa and attended the 1972 summer camp. The summer of 1973 was spent in Eugene, Oregon for Kurt where he was a choke setter on the logging crew. He has been a member of the Forest Products Research Society and Forec Club. Hunting, hiking, and swimming are a few of his interests. Upon graduation Kurt says he would like to work in production management.



#### **CARL W. RAMM**

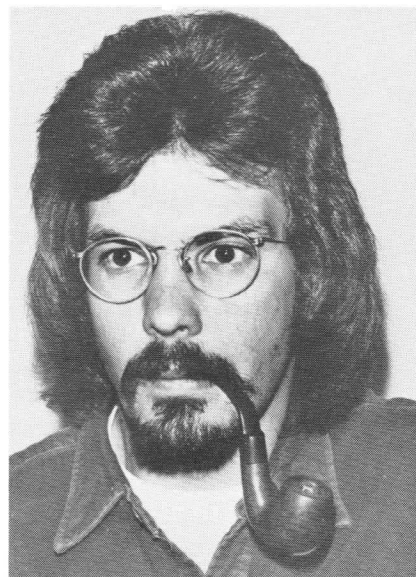
##### **Forest Management—Land Use Analysis**

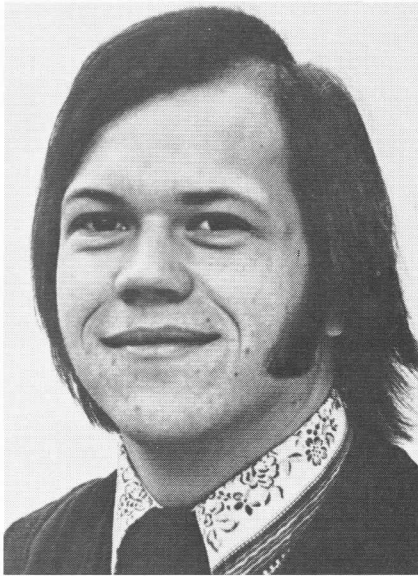
Another member of the 1971 summer camp group, Carl is from Davenport, Iowa. During the summer of '72, Carl worked as a Forestry Assistant in the Amana Colonies where he did saw mill work, inventory, marking, scaling, and nursery work. Last summer he gained much valuable experience as a summer intern for Weyerhaeuser, Hot Springs, Arkansas for the Southern Forestry Research Station. Here, Carl studied mechanical disruptions of the soil site on plantations, soil-site relationships, and fertilizer studies. The Society of American Foresters, Forec Club, American Tae-Kwon Association, Issac Waltons, and Forestry-O. Rec. Dept. Curriculum Committee are some of the organizations to which Carl has belonged. Graduate school or finding a job are on his list of things to do after graduating this spring. Other activities which keep Carl busy are "bow hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, backpacking, wildlife photography, watching girls, watching more girls, . . ."

#### **GARY RAINBOW**

##### **Outdoor Recreation—Planning & Design**

Graduating at the end of Winter Quarter 1974, Gary is from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He has worked as a draftsman for Amana Refrigeration Company in 1970 and the Iowa Highway Commission in '71, '72, and '73. During the fall of 1973, he worked for Green Turf Landscape Company planting, transplanting, and trimming trees. Gary has been in intramurals and house activities and enjoys bicycling, tennis, golf, and basketball and billiards. He is interested in golf course design and outdoor recreation research and hopes to find a job in outdoor recreation planning.

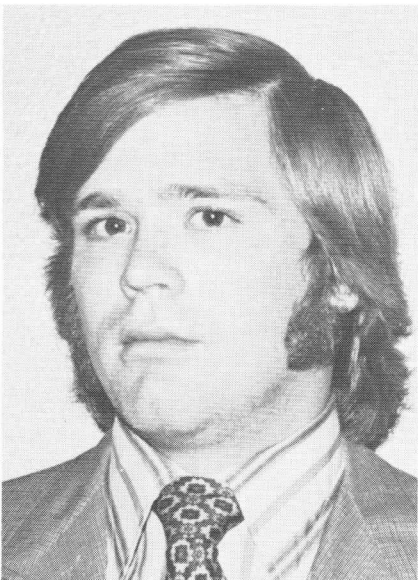




**DUANE R. SEMLER**

**Forest Management—Multi-purpose Forestry**

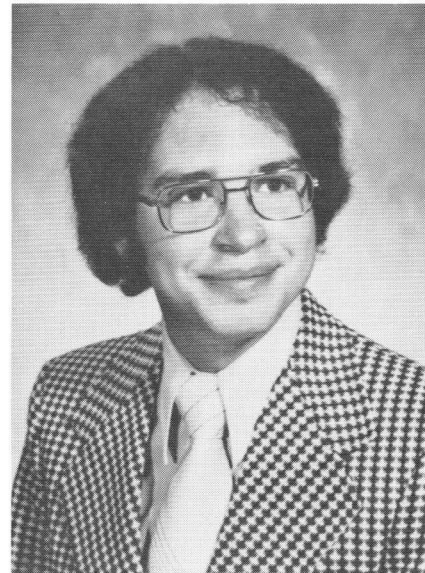
Duane will graduate at the end of Fall quarter 1974. His hometown is Independence, Iowa and he attended summer camp in 1971 in Canada. During the summer of 1973, he worked at Springbrook State Park where he was nightman at the campground and worked on general maintenance. Duane has been Activities chairman for Stalker House and enjoys stamp-collecting, camping, and hiking. He would like to obtain employment with the Forest Service or a state park.



**RICHARD ROSENE**

**Outdoor Recreation and Forest Management**

Rich is from Roseville, Minnesota and is graduating this spring after working for the Forest Service at Crystal Lake Recreation Area on the Angeles National Forest in California during the summer of 1973. He did general campground maintenance and lifeguarding there. Rich's activities include Forec Club serving as Veishea co-chairman this year, Xi Sigma Pi serving as Assistant Forester and being the Hartman House intramural chairman. Rich enjoys aquatic sports and snow skiing.



**GARY WATERS**

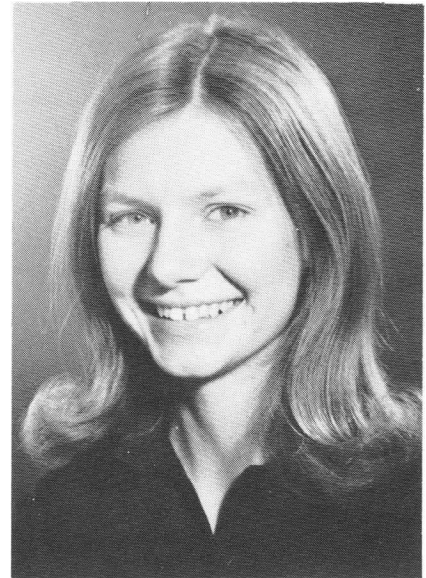
**Forest Management—Biology**

After graduating in spring 1974, Gary plans on either finding employment or going to graduate school. Last summer he worked for the Iowa Conservation Commission doing maintenance work in the state forests. He is from Des Moines, Iowa and attended the 1972 summer camp in Calumet. Hunting and fishing are a couple of his pastimes.

**LINDA J. WRAGE**

**Outdoor Recreation—Environmental Interpretation**

Linda is graduating this spring and is from Dysart, Iowa. She enjoys all outdoor activities. During the summers of 1972 and 1973, Linda has worked at the Theodore Roosevelt National Park as a park rangerette. Her duties included giving out information in the visitor center, conducting tours through historic log cabins, collecting entrance fees, leading nature walks, and patrolling the park providing services at various overlooks and rest areas. Linda would like to work for a federal agency or in an educational nature center. During her college career, Linda has been active in Forec Club, serving as Treasurer her senior year as well as helping with the **Ames Forester**. She is also a member of Xi Sigma Pi, holding the position of Ranger this year. Linda has also participated in a number of dorm activities.



# SUMMER CAMP



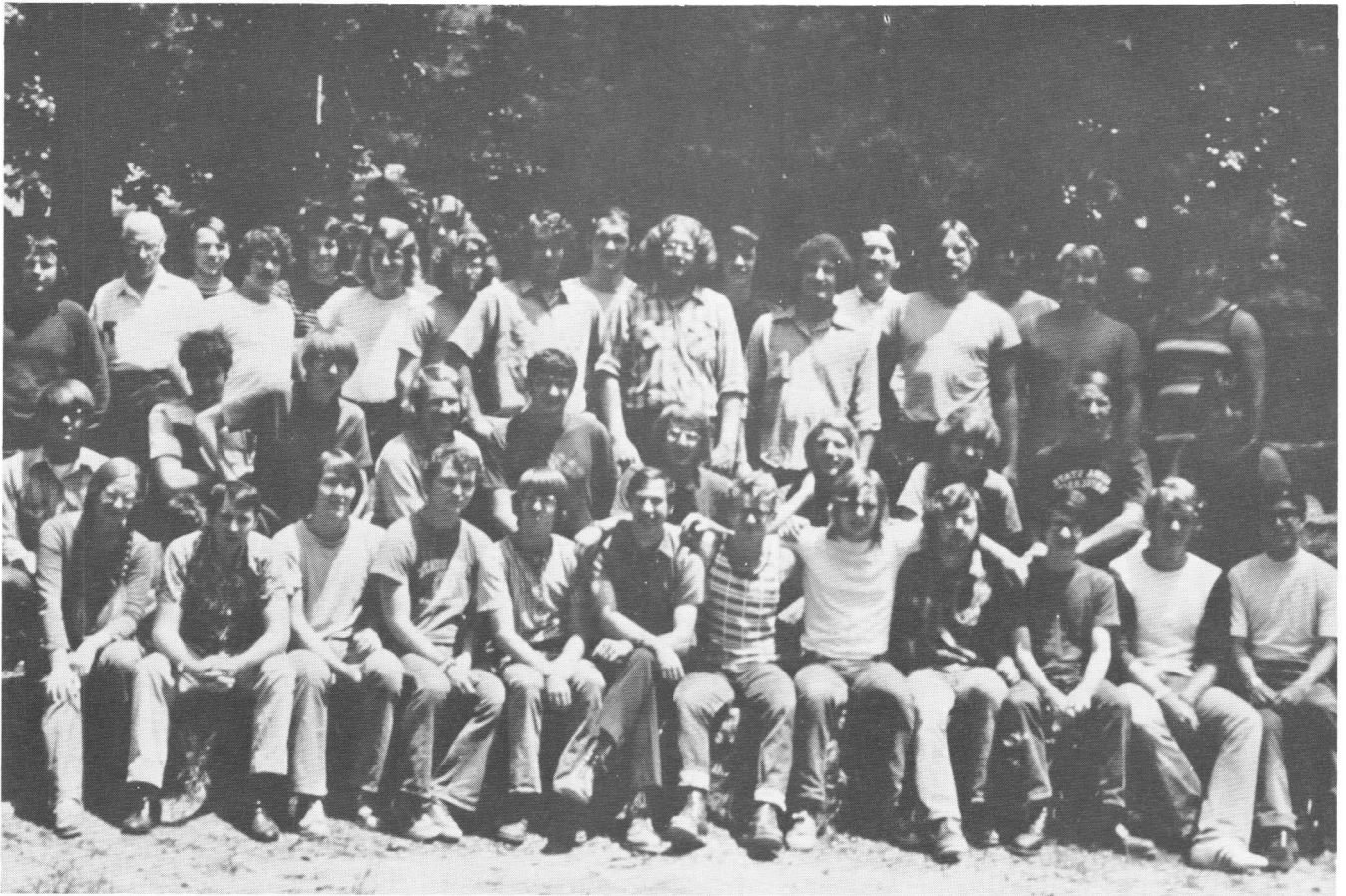
*Cullowhee, North Carolina*

*Summer of 1973*



# 1973 SUMMER CAMP

by TOM BURKE



On the tenth of June 1973, thirty-nine Iowa State Foresters descended on the town of Cullowhee, North Carolina, home of Western Carolina University. The day began with what will probably be one of the most memorable and unique experiences in our, hopefully, long forestry careers. Everyone had arrived on time (a record which was never again equaled in camp) even the two men who rode motorcycles over the nearly 1000 miles.

Feelings were mixed as we inspected our place of residence for the first four weeks of summer camp. Some felt it would be too much like another four weeks at ISU, while others felt that it provided an easy opportunity to see what southern hospitality was really like.

This was the third time that summer camp had been held in this area of North Carolina, and the reasons became clearer as the four weeks progressed. The number of different types of trees, undergrowth, and flowers which were around to identify was fantastic—at least that's what Mr. Wray told us. Near vertical slopes provided what has to be

the roughest land ever surveyed to be used for a campground and picnic area. Oh if you simple civil engineers only knew.

Much of the four weeks at Cullowhee was spent taking trips to forest industries, experiment stations, ranger districts, and other places of interest. In Dr. Bensend's wood utilization class we visited sawmills, furniture plants, pulp and paper mills, and even a rayon plant. We also got our share of his high speed lectures and anecdotes about past camps.

Mr. Paul Wray was our instructor for forest biology, also known as Latin 201. From Mr. Wray we learned many of the south's forest types, how to dig soil pits, how the affects of rainfall on the forest are measured, and many other important biological aspects of forestry. Paul and Dr. Bensend were the only faculty members who were unfortunate enough to have to put up with us during the entire six weeks at camp.

Our multiple-use operations instructor was Dr. Beardsley. For his class we made trips to several interesting places including a Tennessee Valley

Authority (TVA) project, the world famous Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, several ranger districts, and the birthplace of American Forestry, "The Cradle of Forestry." Dr. Beardsley's class required written reports on each of the trips and a persuasive paper on the question of wilderness areas. By the end of camp many of us found that we needed to touch up a little on our proficiency at writing.

In forest mensuration, taught by Dr. Promnitz, we learned how to use the various forest measurement tools including staff compass, surveyor's chain and trailer, abney level, increment borer, Forest Service hypsometer, and calculator. No surveying crew could figure out how their data, collected with such precision, could be put to shame by a few equations and a little gray box.

The day finally came when we had to say good-bye to Cullowhee and move southeast to the piedmont. We were now located in the town of Rougemont, North Carolina, at North Carolina State University's forestry camp. Most agreed this site seemed to have a better atmosphere in which to study forestry. It also had more ticks, chiggers, and copperheads. Almost everyone took chigger bite scars home with them, and a few of the "lucky" ones even had copperhead skins for souvenirs.

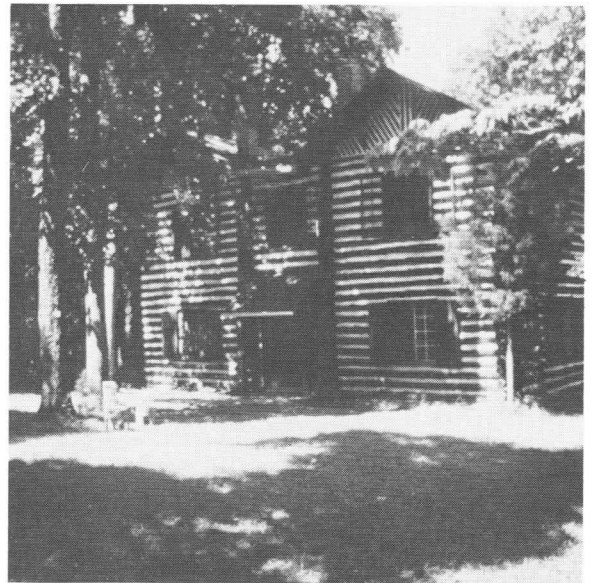
Most of the time at Rougemont was spent doing a boundary traverse, collecting and analyzing data, and writing a management plan for a forty-two acre stand of mixed hardwood and softwood. This project was for both forest mensuration and forest biology and proved to be quite an experience. We ended up counting everything from the density of ticks to the number of scales on a copperhead.

When the last day of camp arrived, and the final tests were completed, most everyone was looking forward to being back home. While stuffing six weeks worth of dirty clothes into our bags, we tried to figure out just what we *could* tell about the wild adventures we had had. Some, who had to get home for important transactions, even made the trip home in record time.

Finally, those of us who attended camp wish to thank Dr. Bensend, his staff, and everyone else (that includes you girls) who made summer camp 1973 such an enlightening and rewarding experience.



A relaxing Sunday afternoon



The Playboy Club South

**the spot  
seen 'round  
the world**

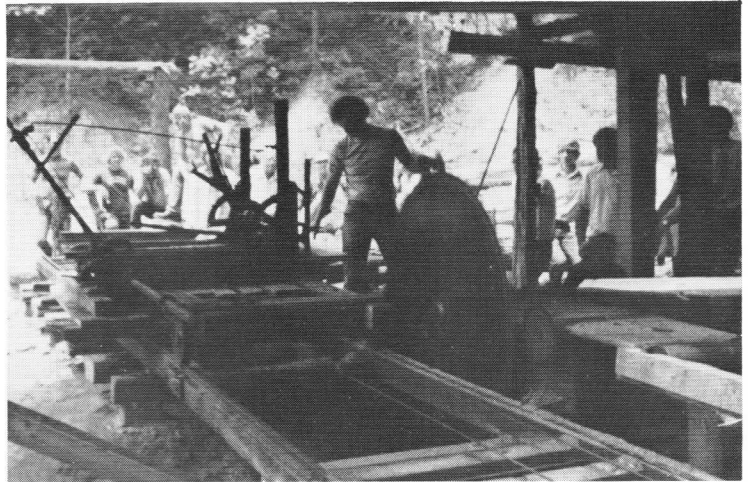


**NEL-SPOT**

**WORLD LEADER IN  
FORESTRY MARKING PAINTS  
AND MARKING EQUIPMENT**

**NELSON PAINT COMPANY**

Three plants: Iron Mountain, Michigan  
Montgomery, Alabama  
McMinnville, Oregon



High rate of production hand-operated sawmill



### **SPLIT LOGS with INCREDIBLE EASE!**

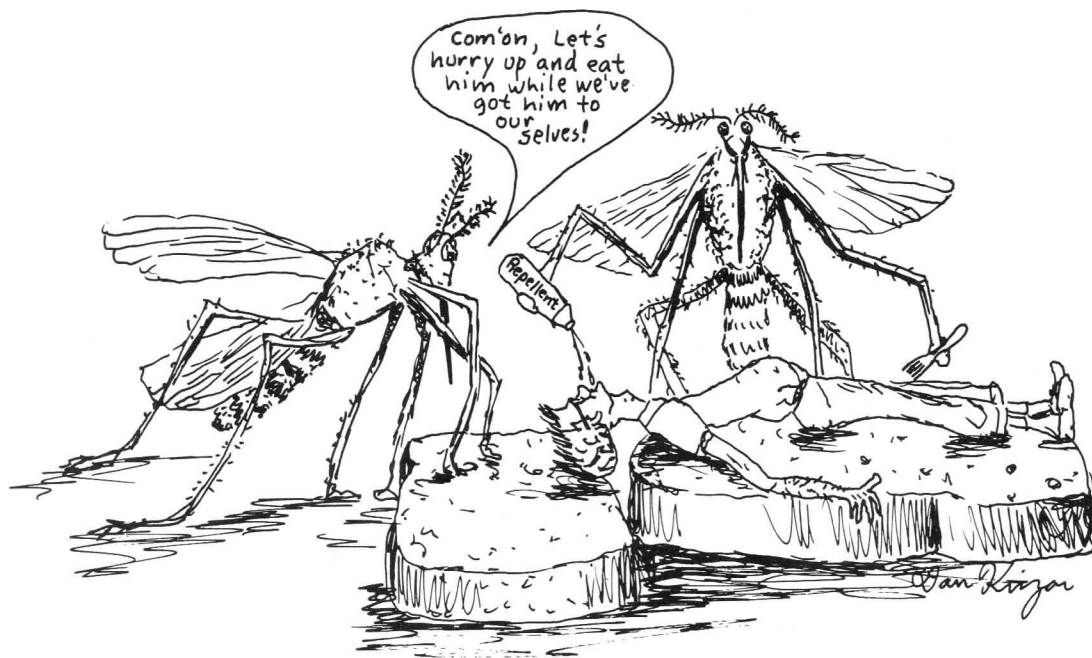
End the back-breaking chore of splitting logs — build this safe, efficient (only 1 gallon of gas per cord of wood) Log Splitter from our completely illustrated easy-to-follow plans — and save well over half the cost of commercial units. This portable unit will **easily** split all your wood, whether you use wood for heat or as a supplement to your heating plant. Earn money splitting wood for friends, neighbors. Plans also contain sources for the "hard-to-find" cylinder, hydraulic pump and valve. Send \$5.00 today for LOG SPLITTER PLANS.

**GARDEN WAY RESEARCH**

Dept. 4461-T, Charlotte, Vt. 05445



Should've used wooden bumpers, right Dr. Bensend!



## SUMMER JOBS, 1974

### Flamingly Gorgeous

by APRIL McDONALD

"Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area? No, I haven't heard of it but yes, I'll take the job!" This was part of my conversation with Dr. Hopkins last March when he informed me that I was now the proud owner of an authentic summer job with the U.S. Forest Service.

It took only 15 minutes to find the area on a map of Utah. Located in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, I was only 5 hours from both Arches National Monument and the Grand Tetons, 1½ hours from Dinosaur National Monument, and only 1 hour of mountain driving from the nearest grocery store.

But I think paid vacation would be a better description of those 3 months. The 66 square acre

reservoir and surrounding recreation area was situated on the Green River on the north slope of the Uinta Mountains. In less than 2 hours, I could drive from desolate sage brush desert, through pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine, and on up into alpine meadows. Millions of years ago the Green River carved Red Canyon, Horseshoe Canyon and the Flaming Gorge, all of which John Wesley Powell named during his famous trip down the Green and Colorado Rivers.

With only 2 towns in the county now, the area was nearly uninhabited until 15 years ago when the dam construction began. The present population of the county stands at just over 600—300 of that is Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation personnel.

Most of my days off were spent exploring the area. Some of my more exciting times were the raft trips down the river and repelling over the side of Red Canyon. Although we had a very rainy season, I did manage to help fight a fire on our district. And with over 60 other seasonals, there was always a party.

But in between times I did squeeze in a little work. As seasonal naturalist, my job with 7 others was to staff the 2 visitor centers and present 1 or 2 evening slide programs a week. These were given at a campground with audiences of 3 to 200 visitors. My program was about the history of the area and in-



cluded tales of Butch Cassidy who had one of his hideouts in the area.

At the visitor center, my duties were to answer questions, greet visitors, and introduce them to the area. Most visitors were very interesting and friendly. The 2 visitor centers were quite different—the main attraction at Red Canyon was the spectacular view. Built only 3 ft. from the edge, the large windows provided a safe place for visitors to peer 1360 feet straight down. The visitor center built on the dam had a different function. Using the large relief map, I helped tourists find a camping spot, a place to fish, or pointed out the most scenic routes. This was probably the most interesting and frustrating place to work. While standing right on the dam one visitor asked, “Where’s the dam?” Another asked, “Is this a man-made lake?” And what can you say to a woman who thinks she’s at Canyonlands, 500 miles south of Flaming Gorge? But the best of all was one busy Sunday afternoon—one of the guys was out on the dam talking to visitors, when an intoxicated lady staggered over to the river side of the dam and exclaimed, “My God, it’s gone dry!” It was quite a summer.

## Superior Trees

by KURT GOTTSCHALK

My summer was spent working at the Fremont National Forest in south central Oregon. It is located just on the edge of the famous Oregon rimrock country with Abert Rim, the world’s longest geological fault (20-odd miles) located just 15 miles north of Lakeview where I was located.

I was working in the Tree Improvement Program. Basically I selected superior seed trees out in the forest and took down information about them. They were then located on aerial photos and topographic maps as well as by posts along the roads which gave the azimuth and distance from the post to the tree. The posts were located by distance from intersections and section markers. I had an assistant who drove for me and helped with all of the measurements.

My summer was not all work. On my way out I visited Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area where April McDonald was working as well as weekend trips to Crater Lake National Park, Redwood National Park, Oregon Caves National Monument, Lake Tahoe, and Crystal Lake Recreation Area in the Angeles National Forest where Rich Rosene was working.

All in all, it was a quite memorable summer.

## Return to TRNMP

by LINDA WRAGE

My summer job story for this year’s Ames Forester could just about be summed up in the sentence “see last year’s Ames Forester.” This past summer was again spent at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, and except for two people it was even the same old crew of seasonals. There was one major change though, and that was that this time the women had become “liberated.” This time the men spent a little more time working in the visitor center so the women could go out on horse patrol, give nature walks, and do road patrol. We wanted part of the “action” too.

My bit of the “action” was that one day a week I got to give a Nature walk and then drive around the park stopping at the various prairie dog towns and scenic overlooks to offer interpretive services. Probably one of the questions I was asked most frequently on those days was, “Gee! Are you really a Ranger?” Of Course!

Sitting here writing this and thinking over all the experiences I had giving nature hikes, it is hard to think of just one particularly good one to write about. There was the time I was about a fourth of the way through the hike and we ran into a big bull buffalo right in the middle of the path. I was pointing out one thing to my group when somebody in back happened to notice there was a buffalo standing not very far behind him. There isn’t much you can do with a group of 30 people vs. one buffalo except turn around and go back down the hill and make up a new nature walk for that day.

Or, there was the first time we tripped across the rattlesnake whose home happened to be about a foot off the path. We were peacefully walking along when all of a sudden about the third person behind me shouts “Is that a rattlesnake?”. How was I to know?! I’d never seen a rattlesnake before! (The rattles sort of gave it away.)

People are always the most interesting though: the gentleman who came in shorts and sandals (prairie grasses in themselves are sharp, not to mention the prickly-pear cactus everywhere); the lady who brought her 5 week old baby along (it was really hot that morning and the terrain is certainly not designed for carrying babies); or, the lady who came with the huge hunting knife strapped to her waist and to go with that, fingernails painted bright purple (unfortunately we didn’t need to fight off any

buffalo or rattlesnakes that day). And then the group that's enough to shake anybody's confidence: a forestry professor and his group of about a dozen forestry and wildlife graduate students. Fortunately, where they came from was not the short grass prairie, so I figured I couldn't flop too badly.

Needless to say, this summer was just as exciting and filled with just as many new experiences as was my first summer at T.R.N.M.P.

We weren't quite that bad but my partner and I did have it pretty easy every now and then, but those other times, WOW what a bear!

We worked on the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area Trail Crew. In fact we were the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area Trail crew. We'd go out for ten days at a time, make camp and work till we got our trail done. If we felt good we'd finish in six days and fish, read, hike, eat and sleep for four days with the satisfaction of



## And the Scenery Was Beautiful

by RUSS HATZ

"What time is it?"

"I don't know but, the sun's not up yet."

"Oh, good night."

2 hours later (10 a.m.)

"Well we can't sleep all day. Let's go."

"Why can't we?"

"'Cause we're going to sleep all day tomorrow. Don't you remember, we scheduled it that way. Now, let's go! What do you wanna carry, the ax or the shovel and saw?"

"WHAT? I'm carrying my lunch!"

"You don't need a lunch. We'll be done by noon."

knowing we got our job done and weren't wanted back in town till our ten days were up.

What made this seemingly perfect job even better was on our four days off we usually put on fire standby and got paid time and a half for painting fences, mowing lawns and eating (mostly eating).

When we did work the work was HARD and we'd come back at the end of the day too tired to eat. Many a time I went to bed at 6 p.m. Stand-by wasn't always a breeze either. I was on three fires and worked in the warehouse or airport on three or four more. I was on one fire 26 hours straight without sleep but, I walked away with money in my pockets.

I was stationed in Union, Oregon on the Wallowa-Whitman N.F. It never rained once all summer, we found a bartender who gave us free beer all summer and a small college town was nearby.

You didn't really ask if I was going back?

# Idaho Trees

by MIKE GILES

Last year I was one of the fortunate few who was given a student requisition. My summer job took me to the Targhee National Forest in Idaho. It is on the Wyoming border and extends from Yellowstone south along the Grand Teton range and west into the Snake River basin. This particular corner of Idaho is very beautiful with its numerous streams and forests of Lodgepole and Doug Fir. However, the district I was working on was the extreme western district and could best be described as high desert. Fortunately, I only lived in the desert, the district itself was in the mountains 20 miles away and was basically Doug Fir.

My duties were to become well acquainted with the infamous Nel Spot paint gun on a three man marking crew responsible for preparing a 12 million bd. ft. sale. Four weeks into the summer our crew leader found a permanent job and I was fortunate in being assigned the responsibility of the crew, which was now a four man crew. Most of the summer was spent climbing up and down the mountain side packing two gallons of paint, a canteen, lunch, rain gear, and of course a paint gun. The preparation of a sale included, along with marking it, boundary and acreage determination, and a variable plot cruise to determine the volume. I was also on a project fire in northern Idaho which lasted 7 days and destroyed 2600 acres of prime Ponderosa Pine. I found fire fighting exciting, tiring, and richly rewarding.

I was asked to return on a 6 month appointment as a crew leader and unless I find a permanent job I'll probably be found in Idaho. I'm sure I would enjoy returning to the many friends, secluded lakes, delicious trout, hiking trails, and that blasted paint gun.

## Dirtman in Arkansas

by CARL RAMM

I spent the summer of '73 as an intern for Weyerhaeuser in Arkansas, along with Fran Eck and Jon-Jon Gehring, I worked out of the Southern Forestry Research Center in Hot Springs, mainly as an assistant in soils research. Normally, an intern is shifted from job to job each week, to see more of how Weyerhaeuser works, and to get a more varied summer experience. Because I indicated an interest in soils, I worked with the SFRC, doing research on a soil-site relationship, looking into the effects of site preparation on tree growth and site quality, and doing some basic studies of erosion, compaction, and

puddling. One of the benefits of working with the SFRC was the travel involved: Arkansas for the soil-site study, to Oklahoma for a fertilizer test plot, to the Magnolia seed orchard to find out why the seedlings were yellow, and to Mississippi and Alabama for growth studies. On off days I ground soil samples, did texture analysis, and ground more soil samples.

The interns, seven of us, lived in the rear of the Mt. Pine District Office: it was air-conditioned, and allowed nightly bull sessions over the day's activities. Fran seemed to specialize in driving logging trucks, and Jon-Jon in getting trucks stuck in the boondocks at 5:00. On off days we hiked in the Ouachita National Forest, went swimming or fishing at Blakely Dam, went to Texas, or visited the exciting summer resort of Hot Springs. We never made it to the hot baths, after looking at some of the posters, we never had the nerve.

Working for Weyco is a real experience; they're progressive, innovative, and always looking for something new. This means anything from growing tubeling stock and total-environment controlled seedlings to trying to grow catfish. As a summer job, I couldn't recommend it more. Maybe someone can convince them that there are trees in Iowa.

## Rocky Mountain

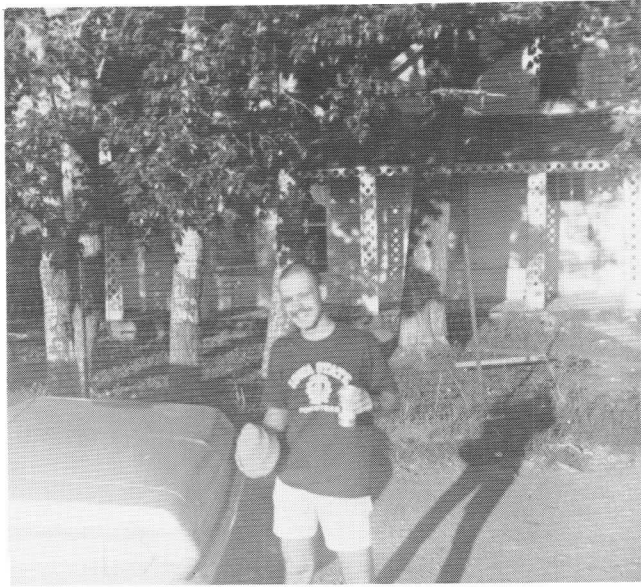
### Chrome Dome

by JIM DEAN

In an effort to assure a prosperous summer, I began writing resumes and cover letters for summer employment soon after Christmas. To some, January letters may be early, but for my money early carefully written letters have brought two successive summers of eventful employment: Portland, Oregon during the summer of 1972 and Northern Colorado this last summer.

Traveling has been an exceptionally exciting segment of my summers in the West. Just the thought of catching that first glimpse of the rugged, wind-swept frontal range of mountains brings back memories of colorful mountain sunsets, ice-cold mountain lakes, jagged, towering spires, and the multitude of other natural wonders that characterize the West. I never tire of traveling through the mountains. Each trip is uniquely different and implants in my memory an image of beauty that abounds throughout the rugged Rockies, the colorful Cascades, and the scenic Sierras.

Imagine yourself seated in that sporty, little car of yours driving through a gorge area with jagged cliffs towering on all sides. The end of May is near, the air cool and brisk, the icy, cold mountain stream crystal clear, the current swift, and you're at your car



window's edge trying to catch a quick glimpse of that snow-covered beauty to the left. The lone peak is towering—snow and ice covered—and you pause for a split second to imagine the feeling of accomplishment of standing tall on the summit facing the cold, unpredictable jet stream winds. Your daydream ends upon noticing your sporty little number jousting with that ugly gas-hog in front of you! You hit the brakes and you hope that the tailgating fool on your bumper isn't so stupidly awe-struck and dumbfounded as you. To date, my "unsporty blue beast" has never done battle with the bumper of a gas-hog, but I have many times imagined myself as "King on the Mountain."

Working twelve weeks at the sawmill in Northern Colorado has given me valuable experience in three areas.

First, I learned the general chain of events for producing lumber, from the time the cutters felled the trees until the truckers ship the finished product. Even though I am a trained wood technologist and have visited various sawmills, I did not consider myself especially knowledgeable about lumber production until after my past summer's experience.

Second, after working closely with the laborers and more specialized personnel, I feel that I have greatly improved my ability to judge personal character. My appreciation and awareness of the various types of problems, personnel problems, mechanical problems, and weather problems, and also become more acute throughout the past summer.

Finally, I have never realized how fortunate I was to have the conveniences and facilities that I have enjoyed at home until living three months in the isolation of Northern Colorado.

Midway through the summer, Mike Bondi, a good friend of mine, wrote and said that he was working as a one-man forester and landscaper at a campground sixty-five miles to the South. From this time on, I drove to Mike's every Saturday evening after work,

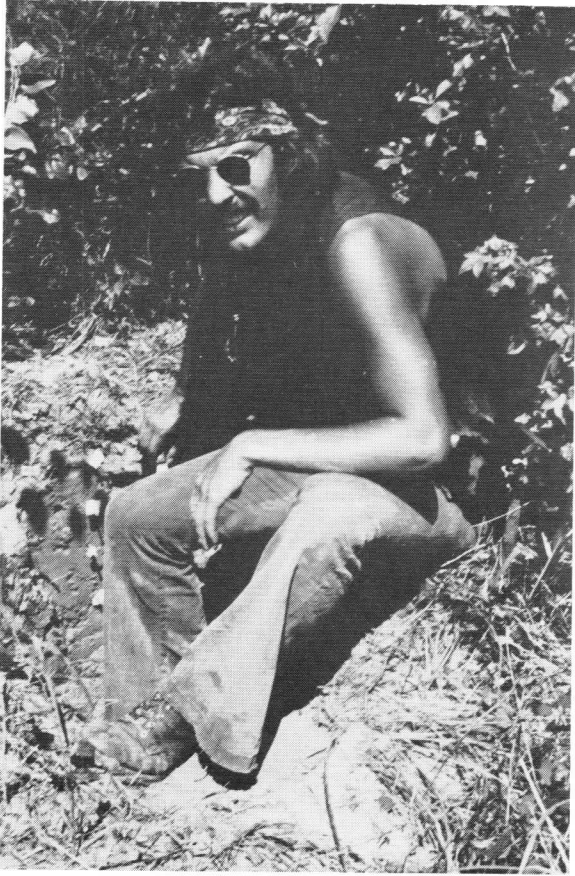
helped him on Sunday, and then went out for an evening on the town. It was times like those that I wished that I hadn't shaved my head . . . but those were the days. Usually, I returned home between 12:00 and 1:00 A.M., got some sleep, and reported for work at the mill the following morning.

One weekend during the first part of August, I spent at Buffalo Pass, southeast of Winter Park, Colorado, on a search for an eight-year old boy who had wandered from his group. He was lightly clothed, totally inexperienced, and was presumed to be dead after two days and nights of exposure. One aircraft was lost and over 125 trained men, boys, and National Guardsmen participated in the search for the youngster. During the afternoon of the second day, he was finally found unharmed and well. Originally my plan was to climb Long's Peak, in Rocky Mountain National Park, but altered my schedule to join the search party when my climbing partner dislocated his knee.

Two weeks later, Mike, his friend Jim Scarr, and I attempted to conquer Long's Peak. Upon reaching the boulder field on the mountain's northern slope, we were halted by cloud cover. Jim had previously assaulted the mountain but did not remember the mountain route to the keyhole. We were ready to return until we teamed up with a youthful 75 year-old man from Estes Park, an experienced mountaineer who assisted us through the cloud cover. With the aid of the old man and our compass, we charted a path from one caun (trail marker) to the next until we were above the clouds. The old boy definitely hampered our pace, but if it weren't for him, we would have turned back. From then on, he became the fourth member of our team. Two hours later our tiring journey was again halted. This time at an elevation not far from the 14,256 summit. Our task was to cross a 100-foot ledge that was no more than four feet wide. To our left was 1000 feet of eery, misty white cloud cover. A careless climber who faltered here would plummet to a certain and unquestionable death! The wind was whipping at an estimated 50-60 mph, the chill factor was well below zero, and my body was shaking uncontrollably from the cold. The conditions were perfect for one of us to make that careless and fatal mistake. It was the disappointing consensus of our team that the mountain would wait and we would come back better prepared on another day. Throughout the entire 16 mile round trip beginning at 3:30 A.M. and ending twelve hours later, we did not once catch that spectacular glimpse of the bald, rockfaced summit. It is ironic that on our way home, not five minutes after leaving the parking lot, I turned around once and saw the sheer, weather beaten, aged face of Long's Peak. Maybe the mountain defeated us. I prefer to think that we out-smarted the mountain. One day we will return.

Two days later, following sixteen hours of solid driving and one malfunctioning fuel pump, I returned to complete not only my B.S. degree, but a long and memorable college career.





Carl and his infamous soil pit



The remains of Carl's dinner.



The Weyco Summer interns



Mike Giles' "Idaho Trees"



# **R. S. BACON VENEER COMPANY**

100 South Mannheim Road, Hillside, Illinois 60162

Phone: 312—547—6673

## **Hubbard Walnut Div., Dubuque, Iowa**

Phone: 319 583-9728

### **BUYERS OF WALNUT LOGS, LUMBER AND OTHER TIMBER**

#### **Sliced Hardwood Veneer**

Large and complete inventories of all foreign and domestic fine face veneers including our "Treasure Chest" of rare stocks for custom architectural woodwork.

#### **Hardwood Lumber**

Walnut sawmill in Dubuque, Iowa. We specialize in Walnut but also handle all other popular foreign and domestic hardwoods.

#### **Architectural Paneling—Veneers**

Available in Rosewood, Teak, Walnut, Butternut, Pecan, Oak, Cherry, Elm, Birch and many others.

#### **ORIGINATOR OF PANAWALL —**

**The Original Grooved Panel With The True Plank Effect**

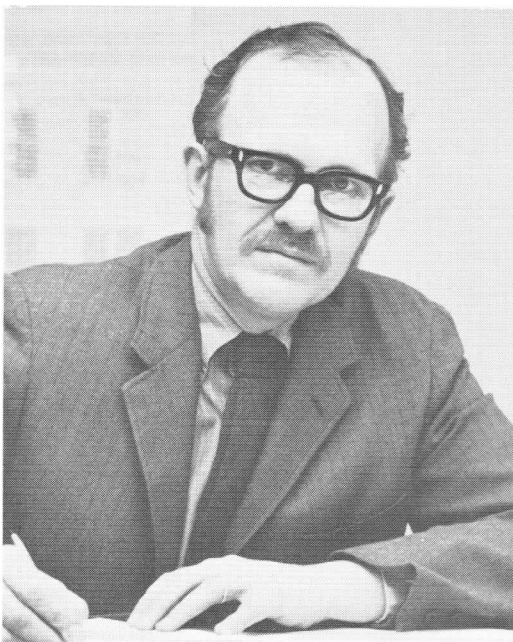
**PANAWALL CO. (LTD), KING'S LYNN, ENGLAND**

**Licensees For Manufacture And Distribution Of Panawall Other Than Western Hemisphere.**

## FACULTY AND STAFF



Above: L. to R.: George Thomson, John Gordon, Dwight Benseid, Rick Hall, Dean Yoesting, Randy Heiligmann, Larry Promnitz, Dietmar Rose, Wendell Beardsley, Fred Hopkins, John Meadows, not pictured; Harold McNabb, Dean Presteman, and Wayne Scholtes.



Right: Henry H. Webster, Department Head.



#### RANDALL B. HEILIGMANN

Randy joined the faculty in March, 1973. He received his B.S. degree in Zoology-Wildlife Management from Ohio State in 1965, his M.S. degree in Forest Management from Michigan State in 1968 and in 1971, his Ph.D. degree in Forest Ecology from Michigan State. He is an Assistant Professor and Extension Forester for the Department of Forestry and also teaches some wildlife courses.

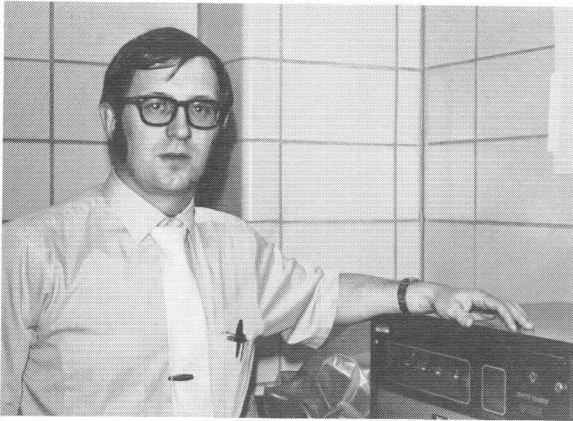
He worked as a graduate research assistant and forest technician during his stay at Michigan State. Randy was Assistant Professor in the Department of Forestry, University of Kentucky, from June 1971 to March 1973. His research interests are forest-site relations, plant-soil relationships, forest microclimate studies, and plant-water relationships.

## Forestry Association of Graduate Students

FAGS—Front Row, L. to R.: Don Lee, Jeff Dawson, Wendy Cheng, Bill Hoover, Richard Ullrich, Al Schuler. Second Row, L. to R.: Hans Zurring, Dave Jensen, Tim Max, Greg Jones, Eric Smith, Craig Lenocker, Hason Vurdu. Third Row, L. to R.: Tom Hennessey, Dean Gjerstad, Gregg Linn, Steve Jungst, Ole Helgerson, Doug Ljunggren.



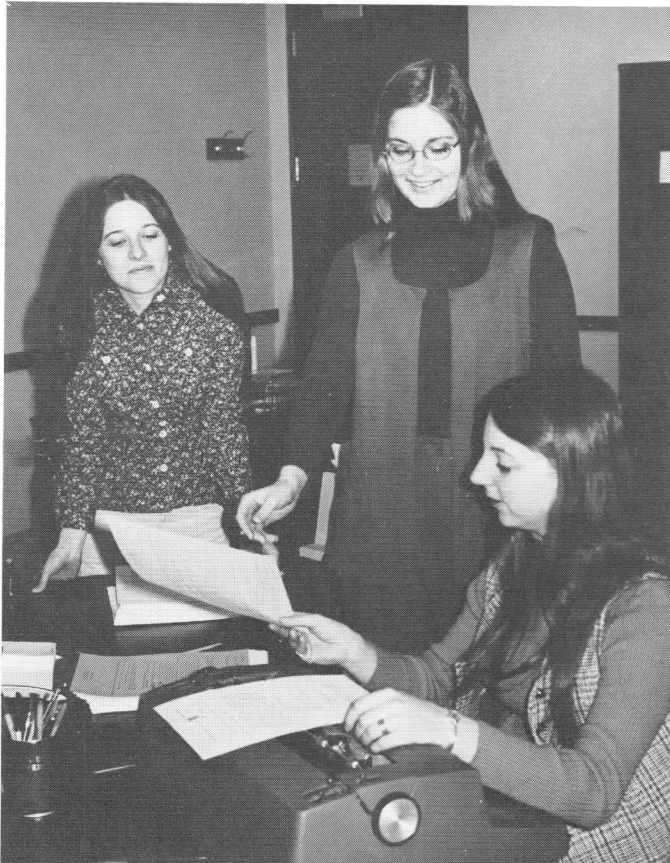
## RICHARD B. HALL



Rick joined the faculty on January 1st, 1974. He received his B.S. in Forest Management in 1969 from Iowa State, and his Ph.D. in Plant Breeding-Plant Genetics at the University of Wisconsin in 1974. He will teach Forestry 302-Manipulation of Forest Vegetation, Forestry 504-Applied Forest Biology, and Forestry 101-Introduction to Forestry and Outdoor Recreation along with Dr. Thomson. An interest in science and the out-of-doors prompted Rick to join the Forestry profession. He enjoys canoeing, hiking, and participating in and watching sports.

It is Rick's belief that the growing public interest in forests and forestry will provide the encouragement (pressure) and funding to do a better job of growing forests and securing goods and services from them. As advice to those who are aspiring to a career in forestry, Rick advises to make sure it's what you want, then devote yourself to becoming particularly good in one aspect of the profession and yet adept at seeing "the larger" view and working with people of diverse backgrounds. We certainly welcome Rick to the faculty here and hope he enjoys it here.

L. to R.: Nancy Ryan, Dee Howard, Joyce Meis.



## SECRETARIES



# Forestry-Outdoor Recreation Club

Mark C. Ackelson  
President

The Club made several changes and enjoyed many successes during the year.

The most significant change was the loss of our former Club Advisor, Dr. Dickmann. Dr. Dietmar Rose graciously accepted our invitation to be the new Club Advisor and has been doing a fine job. A special thanks to you, Dr. Rose.

Forester's Day provided a great day of activities and, also, "training" for our Conclave Team. The Conclave Team finished last at the Midwest Conclave in Missouri and was honored with a well aged bear skin. Please—take it back and don't bring it back!

The Christmas Tree Sales were better and the trees sold faster and with much more profit than ever before. The extra money supplemented our budget quite well. To those who helped out, thanks again. To those who didn't, you sure missed a great time.

Again the weather didn't cooperate for the Annual Ski Party. About 70 people did brave the cold weather to enjoy an evening of festivities (dubbed the First Annual(?) Stump Jumpers Ball) at Hickory Grove Park. Our traditional Ski Party Gourmet Menu was served. It seems to get better every year—thanks to our female chefs.

One of the other major successes was the Game Banquet. The Committee set their goals high and literally stuck to their guns to provide a banquet featuring a wide selection of game—and no "mystery meat." Trailer 31 (Beyer, Hunter, Harkema & Joy) contributed the leadership and most of the game. To T-31 and the others of you who helped out—the Club salutes you on a job very well done. Hopefully, future committees will follow your excellent example.

Although I've mentioned only a few of the many successes, the other Committees and Executive Officers must, also, be commended for an outstanding job. The success of any organization depends upon its active membership. Without the hard work and dedication of the Committee Chairman and Committee members, none of the Club's events would have been possible. Member participation is, also, vital and was equally impressive this year.

It has been a great year and it has been a great honor and pleasure to serve as your President. I am confident that the Club will enjoy continued success under the leadership of your new President, Jon Gehring.



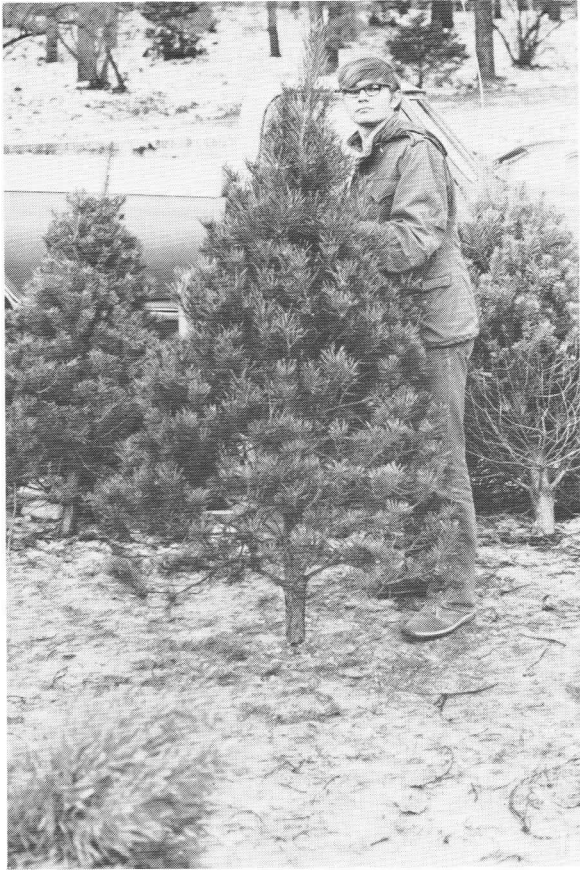


## **Christmas Tree Sales 1973**

**Co-chairmen—KIRK JOHNSON and JON GEHRING**



**When you get home, just put it in water and it will grow this much more.**



They said it couldn't be done.

## Visit Our Store Often

If you're looking for

Reference Books      Stationery  
Paper Backs      Art Prints      Greeting Cards  
All College Text Books & Supplies



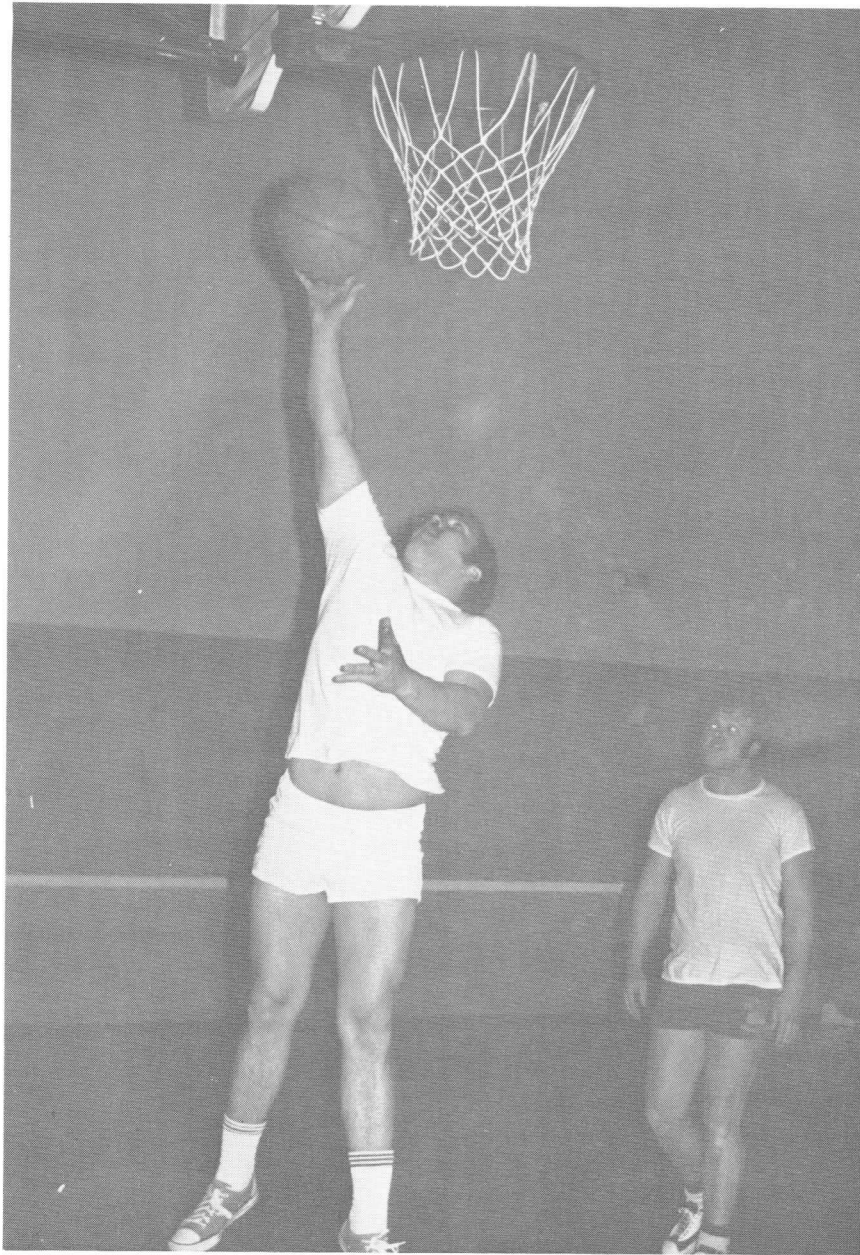
*Student Supply Store* inc

2424 LincolnWay



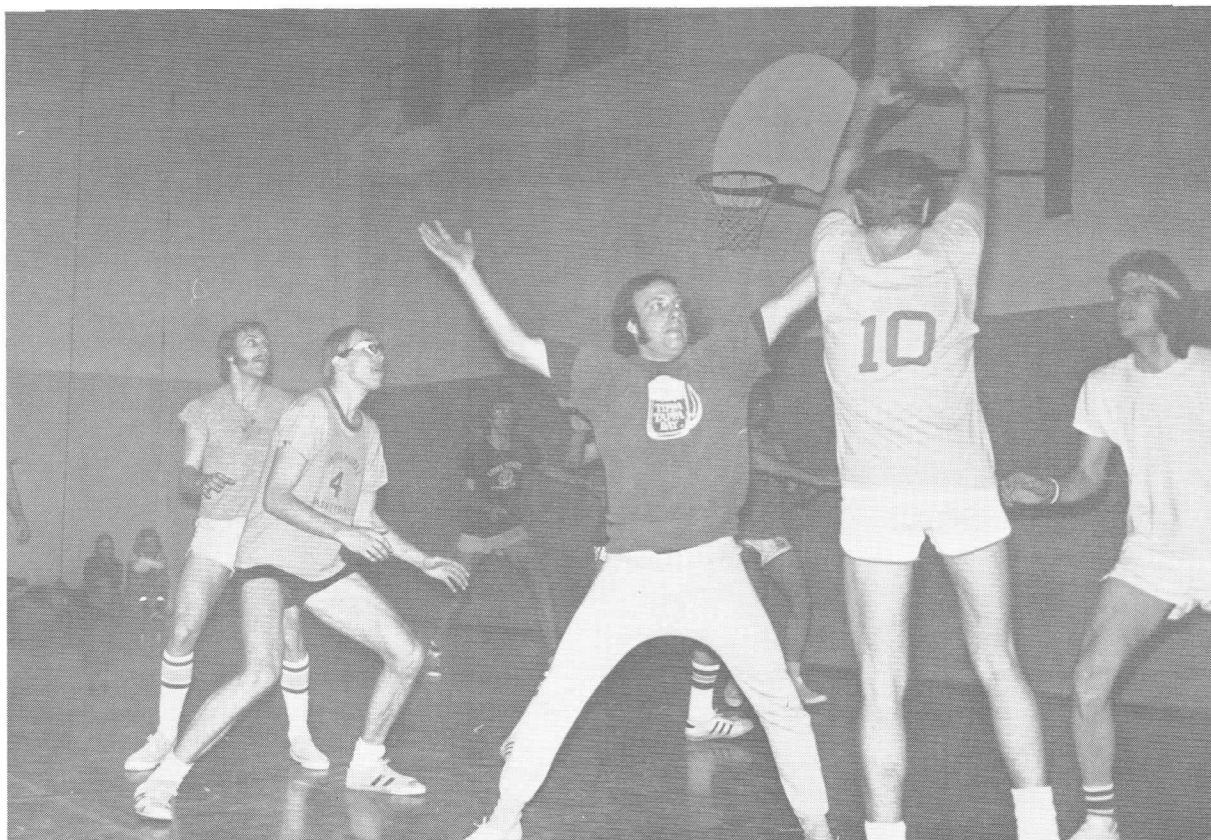
Yes, it is a REAL tree.

## Basketball Game vs. Wildlife Club



Above: Two of our star subs.  
Right above: The beer lovers come through again.  
Right below: Our great cheerleaders cheer us on to victory.





# FALL FORESTER'S DAY 1973

## Holst Tract State Forest

Co-chairmen—JON GEHRING and KIRK JOHNSON

### Placings

#### Log Chopping

1. Jon Gehring
2. John Stuart

#### Two-Man Bucking

1. Larry Bajuk & Larry Moore
2. Russ Hatz & Rich Gettle

#### One-Man Bucking

1. Rich Gettle
2. Rich Rosene

#### Match Splitting

1. Mike Giles
2. Pat Rutz

#### Pulp Throw

1. Phil Brand
2. Rich Gettle

#### Log Rolling

1. Mark Ackelson & Greg Linn
2. Gary Hilton & Pat Franje

#### Chain Throw

1. Rich Rosene
2. Mark Ackelson

#### Traverse

1. Jim Porterfield
2. Greg Linn

#### Dendrology

1. Russ Hatz
2. Jim Porterfield

#### Bull of the Woods

1. Mike Giles
2. Mark Ackelson

#### Chain Sawing

1. John Stuart
2. Mike Giles (tie)  
Larry Bajuk

#### Egg Throw

1. Pat Rutz & Mark Ackelson

#### Rope Climb

1. Jim Dean
2. Gary Kratz

#### Dizzy-Izzy

1. Greg Linn
2. Mike Giles

#### Three-Legged Race

1. Pat Rutz & Mark Ackelson

#### Tobacco Spit

1. Greg Linn
2. Mike Giles

#### Tree Felling

1. Rich Gettle
2. Mike Giles

#### Nail Pound

1. April McDonald
2. Carla Derby

#### Water Boiling

1. Pat Rutz & Larry Bajuk

#### Wood Tech.

1. Phil Brand
2. Russ Hatz

#### All-Around

1. Greg Linn
2. Rich Gettle







What forest fire?

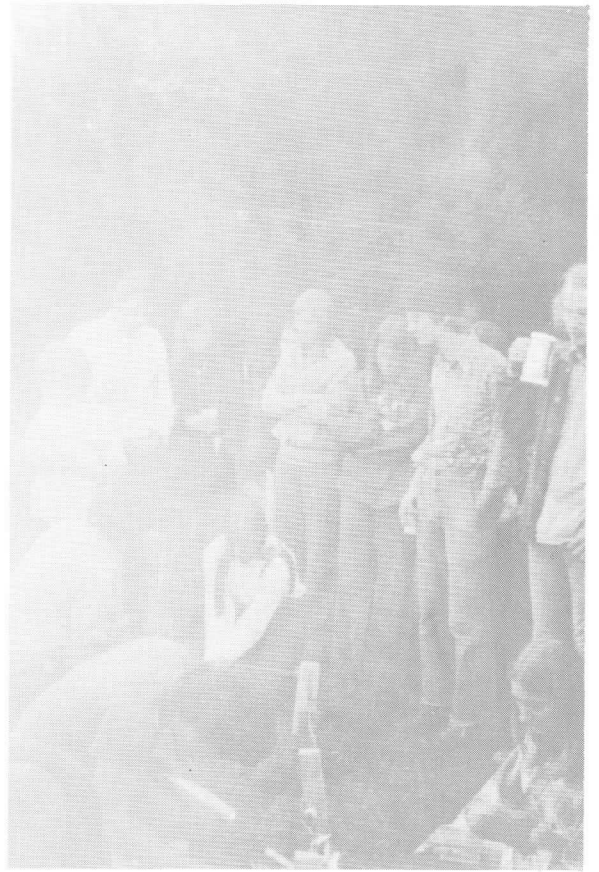


You want a bigger axe!





**It was only this big, but it was enough.**

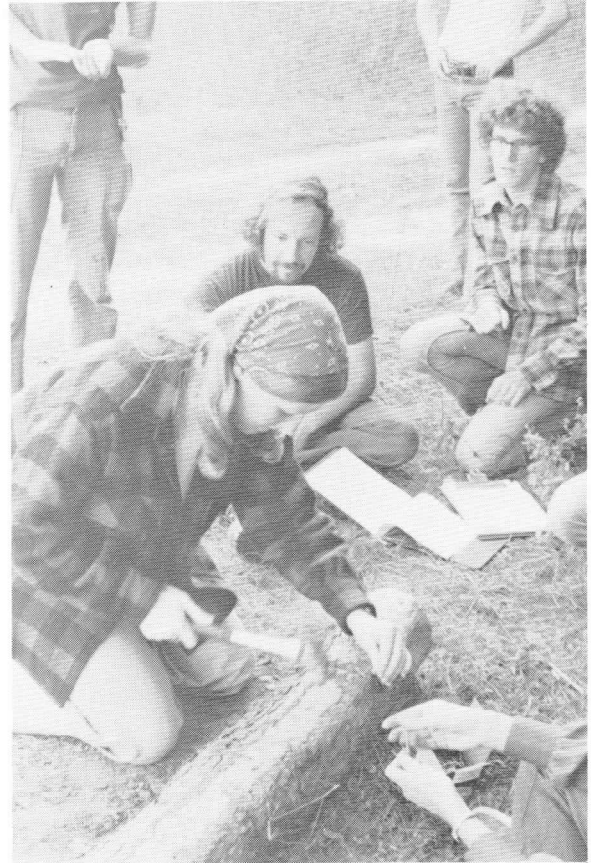


**Blow on it!**





Hold the nail over a little.



It won't go in, it won't go in!

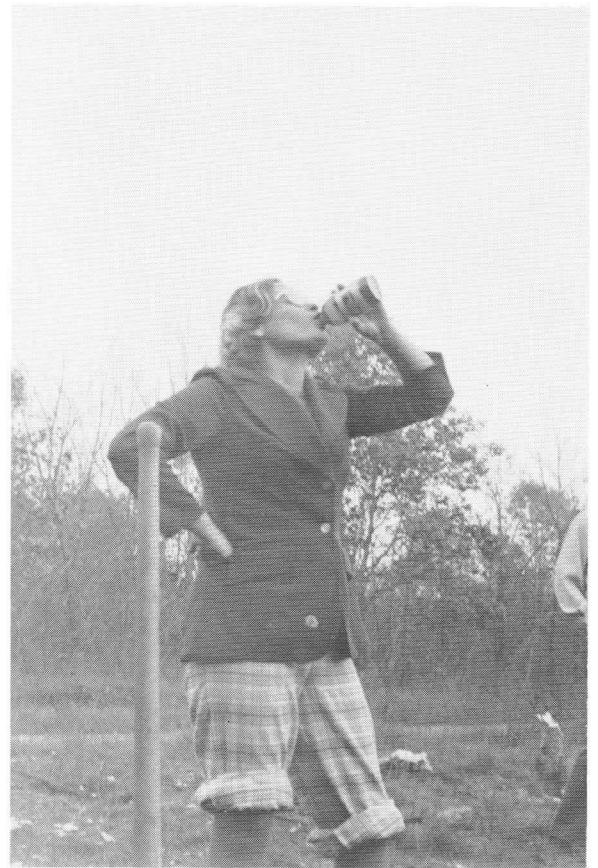


Stroke, stroke, stroke . . .





She's ready to go



She's going

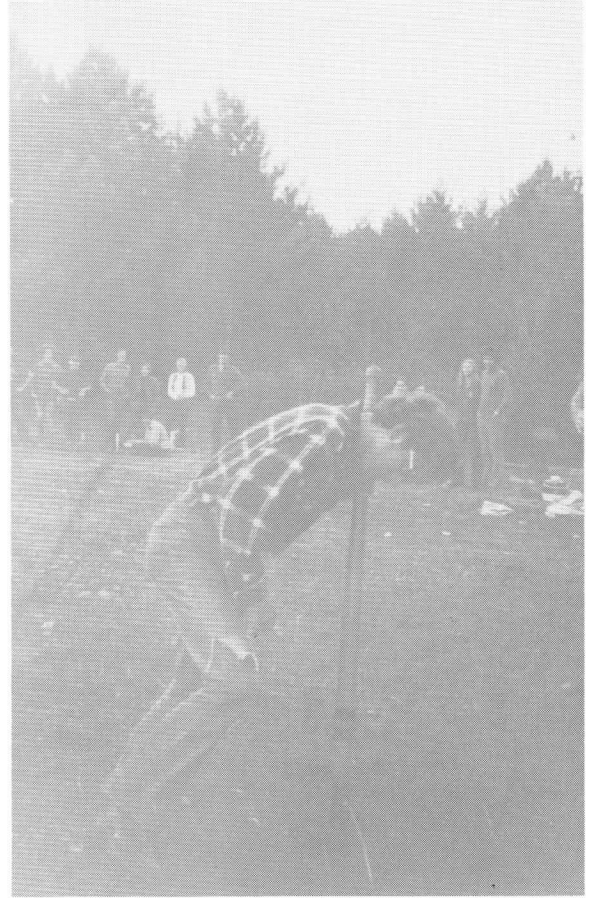


Come on Dr. D., put a little more into it.





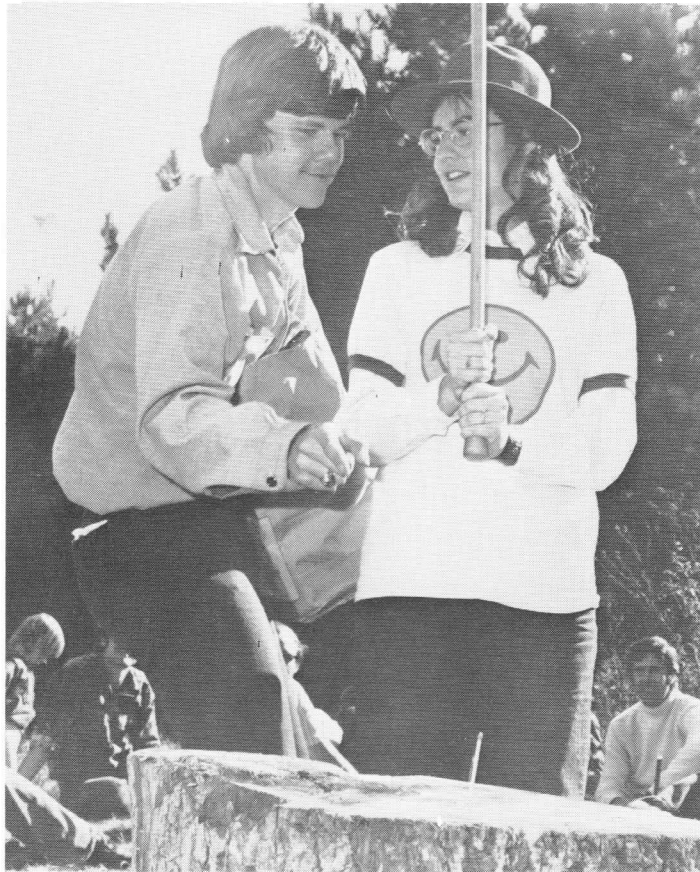
She's gone!



He's past gone!



Don't let my wife catch us like this.



Now Buffy, if you don't hit that . . .



Where's the beer at?

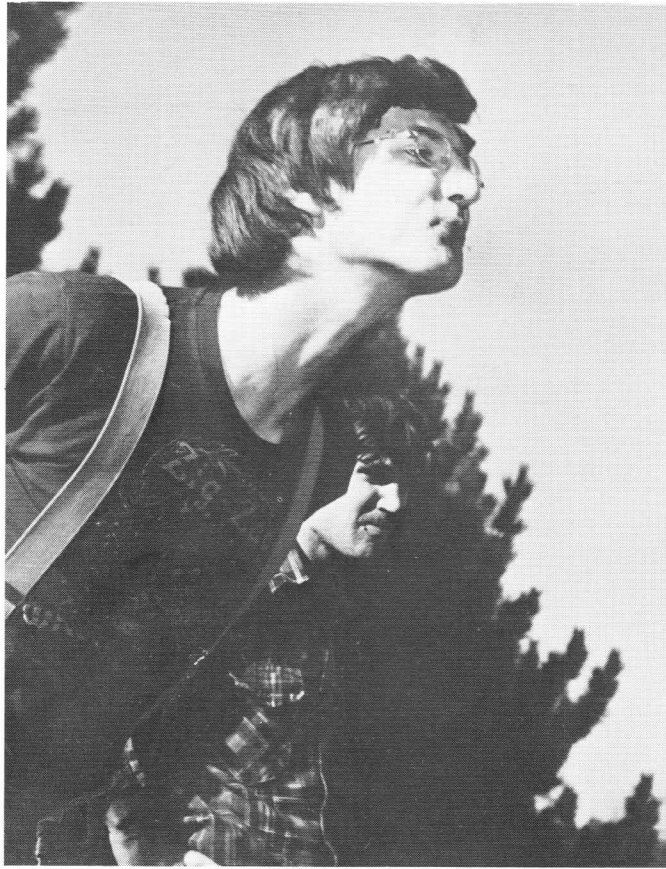


How do you get it out?



Where's the beer at?





**Try it, you'll like it!**



**The beer's here.**





Aaaugh!!!



Are you certain its fit to eat?

AMES FORESTER



That's the fastest he's moved since summer camp.



I thought this was supposed to be soft wood.



Just a little farther, Rich.

## "WHAT YOU NEED WHEN YOU NEED IT"

MORE THAN JUST A SLOGAN, "WHAT YOU NEED WHEN YOU NEED IT" EXPRESSES FORESTRY SUPPLIERS GENUINE INTEREST IN SERVING YOU. EACH OF US WANTS TO PLEASE YOU. WE SAY "AT FORESTRY SUPPLIERS, YOU GET MORE THAN JUST MERCHANDISE, YOU GET SOME OF EACH OF US".



**Forestry  
Suppliers, Inc.**

P. O. BOX 8397  
205 W. RANKIN ST.  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

QUALITY FORESTRY, ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
EQUIPMENT SHIPPED WORLD WIDE

# 1973 Midwest Conclave

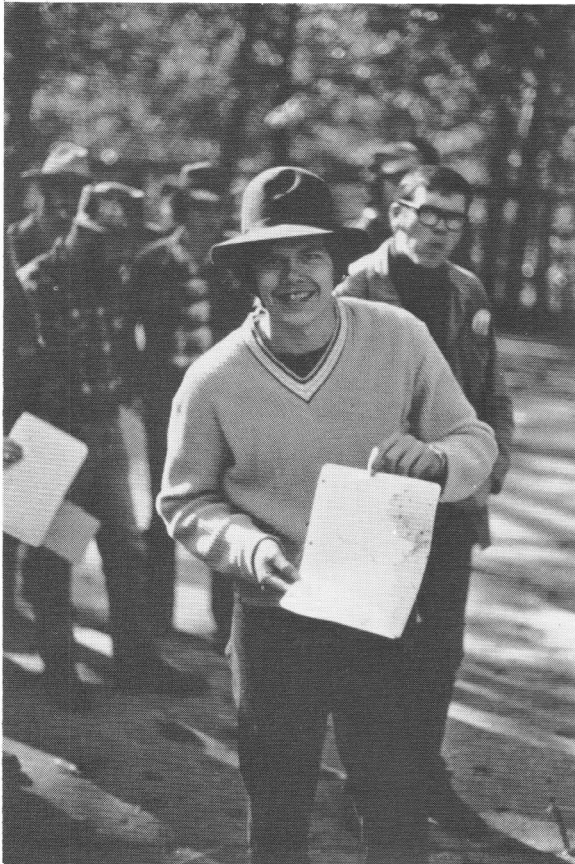
by JON GEHRING

The 1973 Midwest Conclave was hosted by the University of Missouri-Columbia at Camp Zoe, Missouri. A grand total of four represented Iowa State in competition; Russ Hatz, Dave Harkema, Mike Giles, and Jon Gehring.

We left Des Moines late Friday afternoon and to our surprise, Camp Zoe was a bit farther down the road than we expected. We pulled into the camp at 2:30 a.m., checked in and immediately hit the sack. It was great until they started playing "Hillbilly" music over the intercom at 6:00 a.m. After a cold breakfast, the events began and the whole day was very well organized. We were up against teams of 20-35 members who had from 2-6 weeks of practice under their belts. With our experience attained from Fall

Foresters Day, we finished "dead" last with 0 (zero) points. Missouri ran away with the team title bettering Michigan Tech and Minnesota. The best finishes we could muster were an eighth place in the tobacco spit by Jon Gehring and a tenth place by Mike Giles in the chopping event (thanks to Missouri's axe we borrowed). The day ended with a large ice cream social.

The Conclave is an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the other forestry schools in the Midwest and to show your skills to the world. Our goal is to create enough interest to attend next year's Conclave in Michigan with a much larger and more experienced team. We would like to return the last place prize, an old bearskin, to Southern Illinois University where it had been the last six years.



Look Ma!



If only he knew . . .





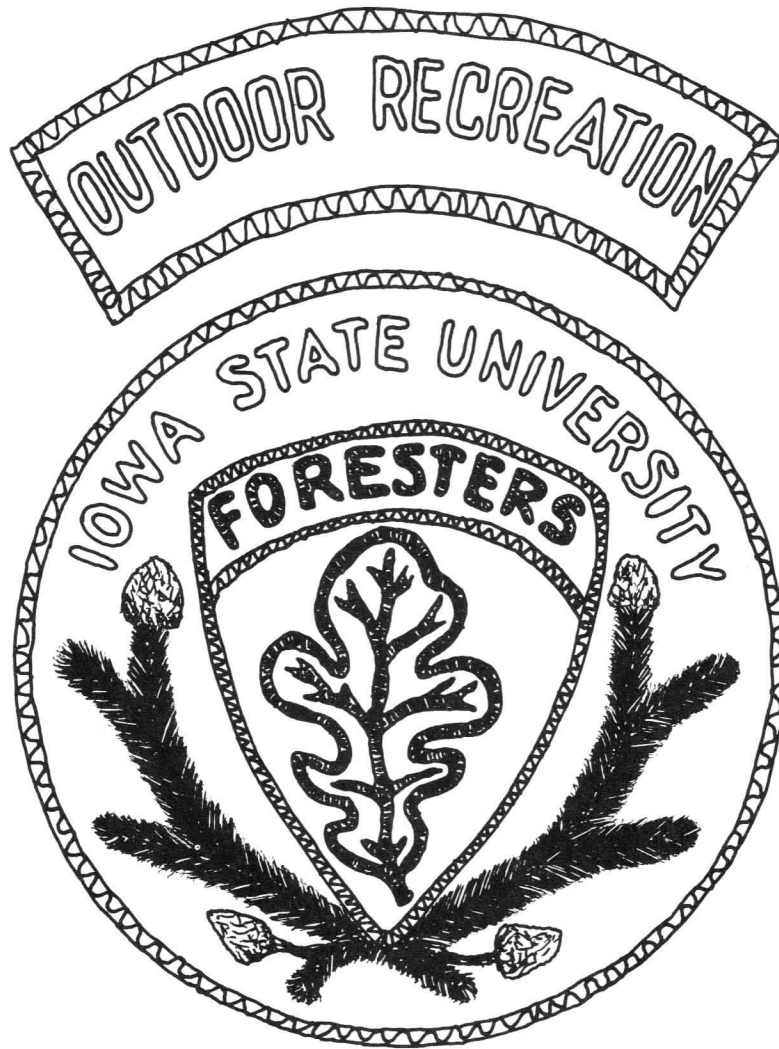
Try a little harder, Mike.



How do I get my fingers out?



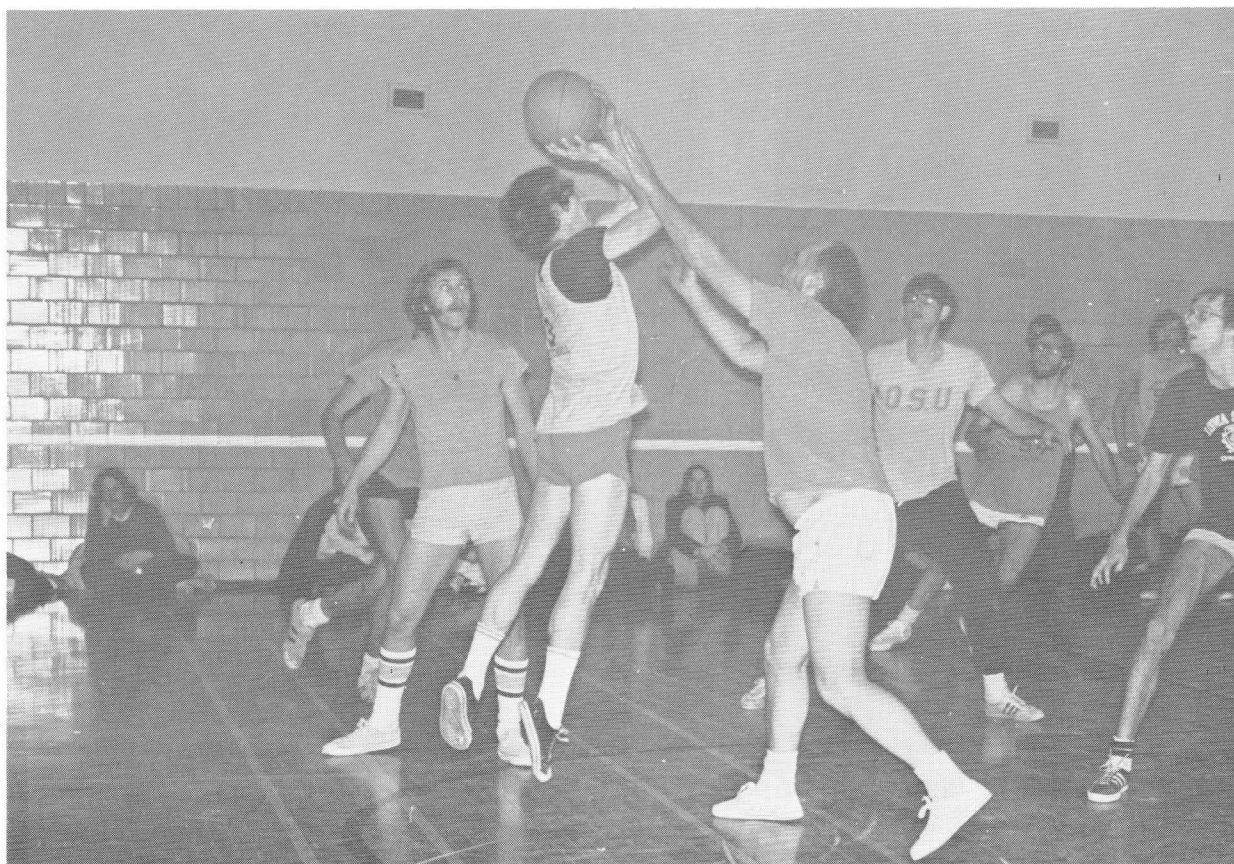
That's the way it should be done.



# CLUB ACTIVITIES



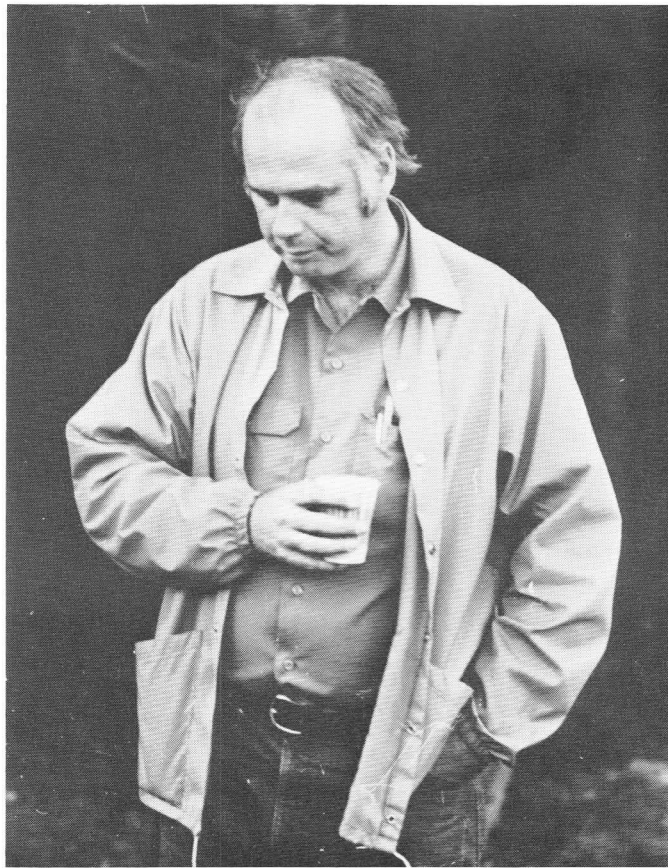
It sure beats sitting in a classroom.

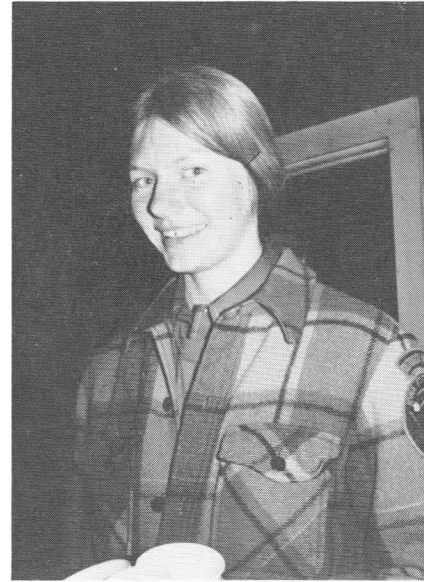


With players like them, how can we lose?









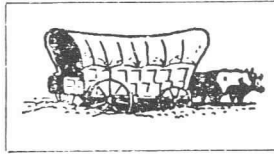
Forestry 452 project presentation to state nurseryman.



## Pioneer Lumber Company

ORDNANCE ROAD

ANKENY, IOWA



Complete  
Stock  
of

PRESSURE TREATED  
OR UNTREATED  
BRIDGE LUMBER  
PLANK AND PILING  
UTILITY AND  
TELEPHONE POLES  
CONCRETE ACCESSORIES

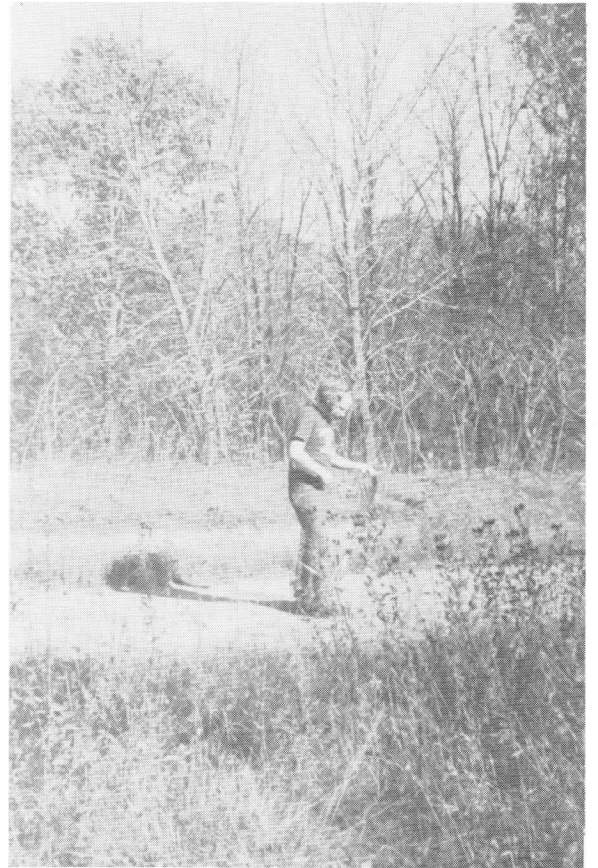
Bridge Lumber, Piling, Timbers,  
Plyform and Concrete Accessories  
Telephone and Utility Poles

When and where you need them by the  
truck or car load

**Call Ankeny a/c 515 964-4281**



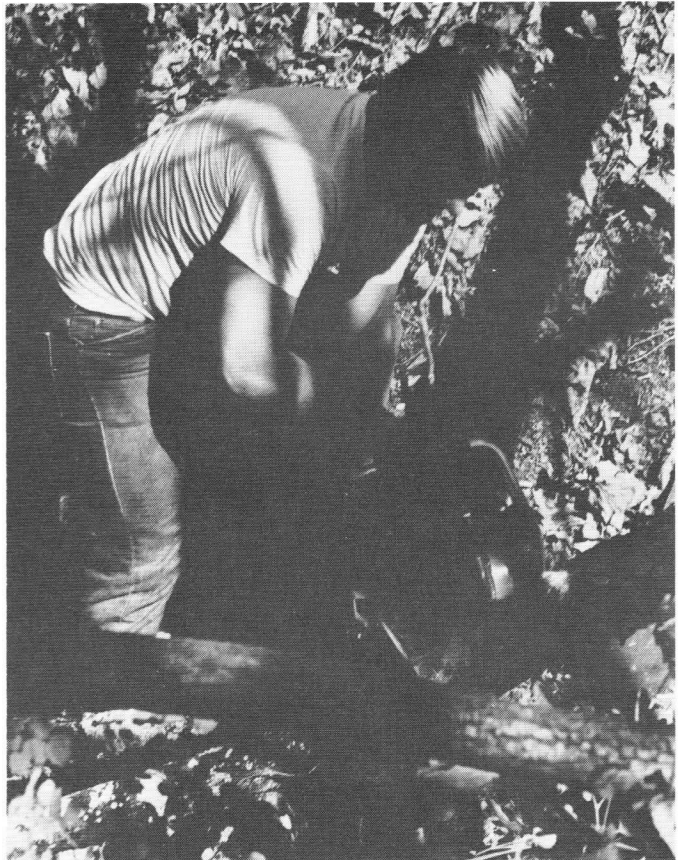








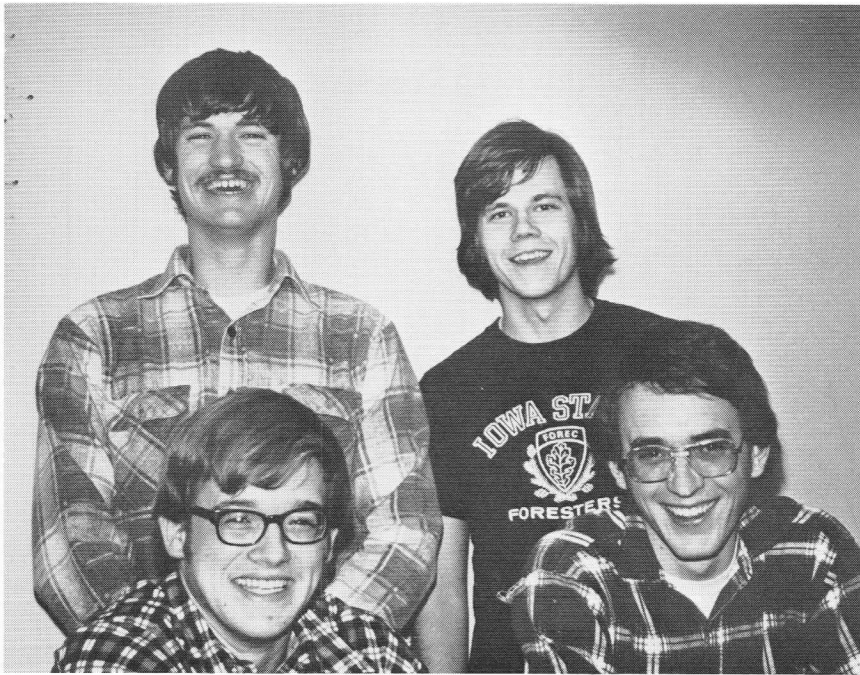
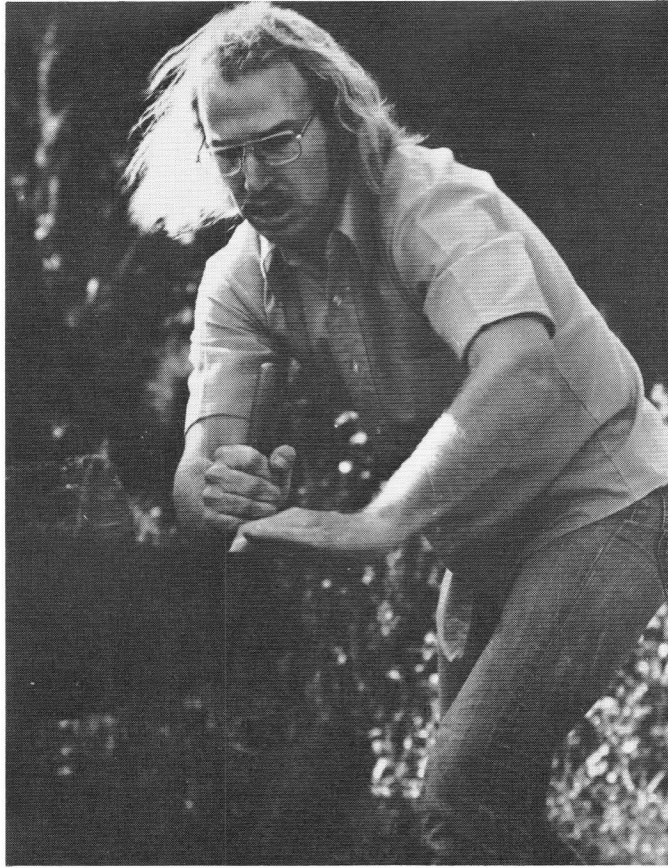














## The End

**Remember the 1975 Ames Forester starts now.  
Please save and submit starting now to help next years staff.**

**The Editor**



